The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,395 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1888.

AUGUST 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CHAMPAGNE.

VEUVE, BRIET FILS & CIE.

OF REIMS.

Shipped by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality, and surprised only at its moderate price.

A sample free to Hong or Club.

RS. 66. RS. 66

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	550	H. T. Weighell.	28th Aug.
R.L.	CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie ...	4th Sept.
†	ASSAM	3388	500	G. W.F.Brown.	11th "
					Frid'y.
R.L.	GANGES	4198	800	E. Stewart ...	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ...	28th "
R.L.	BUTE	4255	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3031	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th "
R.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards ...	19th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell ...	26th "
R.L.	ROME	5014	1,000	A. W. Adamson..	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne.	9th "
R.L.	ARCADIA	6301	1,000	W. B. Andrews...	16th "
†	SIAM	3041	550	H. Weighell ...	23rd "
R.L.	GANGES	4198	800	E. Stewart... ...	30th "

The steamers marked R. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transmit there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Ballard Pier, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about:—

25th August, 15th and 29th September,

and fortnightly thereafter.

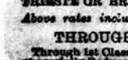
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
PERSIA	5,000	800	18th Sept.	1st Nov.
DON. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	24th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	10th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Morsa	4,600	650	9th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 180.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE. L. Lemessich		4,600	650	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 97, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARMENIA	3395	480	R. Garrick	6th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARABIA	3544	480	J. Laird	6th October.
AGILA	3560	480	J. Harris	27th "
VICTORIA	3557	480	Wm. Russell	17th Nov.

Passengers by s.s. Arabia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 24th August, 1888. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 3,589 tons, Captain W. M. GRIEVE, will SAIL from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 22nd Sept. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth cabins, the (on deck), baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibars' s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, will sail as above on or about the 29th instant. For Freight and passage apply to—

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Sarasel Street, 3rd August, 1888. Agents.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in 1lb. and 2pond tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE.

COTT. & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. ing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 including horse-keeper. Commission on and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions and selling of horses will meet our best broken to single and double harness sale, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse under the management of a thoroughly glish Farrier, and every class of shoeing

Published. Post free for 13 one-anna stamps

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years' practical experience. A practical guide to Wedded Life before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which [illegible] Address, Dr. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "BUSHEER," 872 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on 28th instant, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

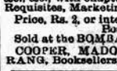
THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,498 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th August, 1888. Agent

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

Rs. Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY, GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vo., containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Rissoles, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Relishes, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8.

Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, constituents, and the public that he has just received a fresh consignment of the following goods of very superior quality to be sold on the Manufacturer's account. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

Childrens Woolen Jackets, Mantles, Hoods, Caps and Socks, Ladies' Woolen Shawls and Colored Merino Jerseys, Gent's Woolen Scarfs.

The above goods are of very rich wool, mixed with silk tastefully made, and are of the latest attractive fashion. They are on view now.

An early inspection is solicited.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
29, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisond in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised,"

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. Rabone. Agent to the Tipton Velocipede Co. Price, Rs. 1; postage free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBUMS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., has just received a Consignment of ALBUMS, comprising all the Latest Novelties and Newest Designs for the Season:—

		Rs. as.
The "Fern"	Bound Morocco	27 0
The Do.	do. do. & Gilt Mounts	60 0
The Do.	do. do.	25 0
The Do.	do. do.	35 0
The "Royal"	do. do.	44 0
The Do.	do. do.	54 0
The Do.	do. Russia	80 0
The Do.	do. Crimson Plush	72 0
The "Dado"	do. Russia	36 0
The Do.	do. Morocco	27 0
The Do.	do. do.	30 0
The "Navy"	do. do.	30 0
The Do.	do. Manton	20 0
The "Mess Fleuret Mes Amis"	Morocco	20 0
The "Lily"	Bound Calf	22 8
The "Birds and Flowers"	Bound Morocco	20 0

And Many Others.

PLAIN ALBUMS.

A very large Assortment of Plain Albums, bound in Russia, Morocco, Calf, Manton, &c.

From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

PHOTO FRAMES.

PHOTO SCRAP ALBUMS,
POCKET PHOTO CASES.
&c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PORCELAIN TÊTE-A-TÊTE TEA SETS WITH TRAY,

In new shapes and sizes. Fresh and artistic designs.

No. 1.—Consisting of 4 Cups and Saucers, Teapot, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, White Ground with tasteful floral design. Rs. 21 nett.

No. 2.— Do. do. do. Rs. 22-8 nett.

No. 3.— Do. do. do. Cream Ground, pretty coloured design, all items with gilt handles. Rs. 30 nett.

No. 4.—Consisting of 6 Cups and Saucers, Teapot, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, White Ground, Chaste Coloured Spray design, all gilt handles. Rs. 30 nett.

No. 5.— Do. do. do. Salmon Ground choice design, Gold, Turquoise, and Red. Rs. 57 nett.

No. 6.— Do. do. do. Cream Ground, Salmon and Gilt Border, very choice. Rs. 66 nett.

No. 7.— Do. do. do. Cream Ground, prettily mixed floral design. Rs. 63 nett.

No. 8.— Do. do. do. Cream Ground, Chocolate and Gilt Border, handsomely decorated with Gold Butterfly, and floral design. Rs. 96 nett.

No. 9.— Do. do. do. Cream Ground, beautiful design in Salmon, Bronze, and Gold, Rs. 115 nett.

COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS IN ALL DESIGNS. WHITE AND COLOURED HARLEQUIN SETS. TOILET TABLE SETS IN NEW DESIGNS. FLOWER STANDS, FLOWER TUBES AND VASES.

FANCY FINGER BOWLS, FAIRY LAMPS, &c., &c. COMPLETE DINNER SETS.

See Catalogue.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	4	0	"
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0	0	"
Souchong	"	0	14	0	"
Mixture (Congou)	"	0	9	6	"

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

HYDRAULIC COTTON PRESS MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE NEW PRESSING PLANT by NASMYTH WILSON & Co., consisting of Half Press, Finishing Press, Engines, Boiler and accessories, all of the latest design with most recent improvements.

This machinery is capable of pressing 25 to 28 bales per hour.

DELIVERY CAN BE GIVEN AT ONCE.

Apply to
F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer
9, Marine Street, Bombay.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1	Plain Square	by Schroder	Rs.	250
2	"	" Soundy	"	275
3	"	" Collard and Collard	"	325
4	Semi-Grand	" Erard	"	360
5	Plain Square	" Maud	"	250
9	"	" Doener	"	650
7	Semi-Grand	" Broadwood	"	400
8	Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.		"	300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MESSRS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Bazaar Establishment, Hunt Street, Poona.

MICROSCOPES, HISTOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to draw attention to their extensive stock of Scientific Apparatus. All Articles are imported from makers of repute, and are of guaranteed manufacture.

	Rs. a.
PRELEICHER'S INTERNATIONAL MICROSCOPE is intended to meet the constantly increasing demand for a cheap, portable, and yet efficient instrument in the practice of clinical medicine, the physiological laboratory, and in all branches of biological research. It is furnished with B and C eye-pieces; a ½ and 1-7 in. object-glasses of high defining and penetrating quality, combining (by a draw-tube) a series of 8 different powers from 50 to 420 diameters. It has, in addition to the coarse and fine adjustment rack and pinion and Micrometer screw, a sliding body for the use of the lowest powers, as 3 and 4 in., a bull's-eye condenser, revolving diaphragm, tweezers, plate glass slides, covering thin glass, fitted in a well-made mahogany box 10 by 6 by 4, with lock and key	155 0
SWIFT'S NEW UNIVERSITY MICROSCOPE (*monocular*), with sufficient coarse adjustment to work 4 in., objective. It has a lever pin adjustment which works steady under the highest magnifying power, adjustable object carrier capable of moving smooth under a ½ in. objective tube, fitting under stage for receiving the diaphragms, and other apparatus, with B eye-piece, 90° ½ in. and 20° 1 in. objectives, in cabinet	190 0

	Rs. a.
Swift's New College Microscope with ½ in. and ¼ in. objective, C eye-piece, lock cabinet	125 0
Compound School Microscope with 2 object-glasses magnifying 150, 400, 2,500 times, in mahogany case	16 0
Improved School Microscope, having incline joint	31 0
Student's First-size Microscope, rack adjustment, revolving diaphragm, achromatic combination, in cabinet	44 0
Simple Microscope with universal movement, useful as an engraver or for microscopic dissection	17 0
Student's Model Microscope, designed for and recommended by the Society of Arts, very complete	78 0
Star Microscope, nickel plated, will incline to any angle, and sufficiently firm to be used with a Camera Lucida, Ivi's diaphragm, 2 eye-pieces, 2 object-glasses, ½ in. and ¼ in.	105 0
Swift's Pocket Clinical Microscope, only 3 inches long, complete, for investigation of any case at the bed side, E eye-piece, and 1 in. and 1-5 in. objective	120

ADDITIONAL APPARATUS.

	Rs. a.
Animalcules Cages	4 12
" set 3 tubes	0 10
Dissecting boxes	2 12
" Knives	1 12
" Scissors Rs. 2-4 and	2 12

	Rs. a.
Forceps, Brass	0 12
" Stage	5 12
" Steel	2 0
Frog, Plated	11 0
Zoophyte Trough	1 2

New Patent Microscope Lamp, with cooling evaporator, Rs. 24.

	Rs. a.
Swift's Registered Nose piece for 2 or more objectives	24 0
Improved Parabolic Reflectors	32 0
Microscopic Camera Lucida	16 0
Spot Lens Rs. 8 and	12 0
Valentine's Knife	14 0

	Rs. a.
Polariscope	37 0
Micrometer Eye-Piece, full size	16 0
Stage Micrometer, divided	5 4
Microscopic Section Cutter for physiological use, fine adjustment screw	28 0
Turn Table Rs. 8-8 and	14 0

All articles kept in stock for preparing and mounting slides.

Mounted specimens of every description including

High Class Histological and Pathological Preparation in sets, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 34.

Diatomacea Selections of Shell, Entire Insects, Fungi, Algæ, Mosses, &c., &c., Micro Photograph, Micro Epigrams, from Re. 1-8.

Empty Flat Pine Cases for 12 slides, Re. 2-4.

A General Catalogue of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, Meteorological, and Surveying Instruments may be had on application to

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORTS.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.S INVALID'S PORT, *GOLD CAPSULE.*

FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

"How great the crime, how flagrant the abuse,
T' adulterate generous wine with noxious juice."

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of Port Wine labelled CUTLER, PALMER & CO., INVALID'S PORT," and from the result of my analysis, as stated in the Analytical Report, I am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

ANALYTICAL REPORT.

I am of opinion that the Wine is free from artificial colouring matters, and preservatives or other adulterants, and that it is a sound and wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Rs. 28-8 per Dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. BOMBAY
IMPORTERS OF PURE OPORTO WINE.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallised Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay which has English IRON BEDSTEADS with SPRING MATTRESSES.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to sea-breeze.

TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded brass, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving antern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheel, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

SHIPMENTS.

"NOW" LANDING

NEW GOODS!!!

FOR THE "POONA SEASON" IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

The BEST VALUE in INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Purchasers for CASH secure the FULL BENEFIT their position DEMANDS.

12½ PER CENT. SPECIAL DISCOUNT.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

OLD VATTED "FERRINTOSH" { As supplied to Royalty. Very old and delicious. PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla, Bombay; and Poona.

BURKE'S BASS'S BEERS { Light and Ordinary Gravities, the Pale Beers bottled PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla, Bombay and Poona.

A, L & W'S SUPERIOR A, L & W'S

BED LINEN, BLANKETS, PILLOWS, &c.

		Rs. a.
Horrocks's Best Twilled Cotton Sheets, very durable. Hemmed, Washed, and Ready for immediate use	Per pair, 72 inches wide	9 8
Do. do.	" 90 "	11 8
Horrocks's Fine Twilled Long Cloth Pillow Cases	Six for	7 8
Horse-Hair and Feather Pillows. Of best English Manufacture, thoroughly cleaned, covered with good Ticking, and full size	Each	7 8
Superfine White Witney Blankets, manufactured from the best Queensland Wool. Large and Small Sizes	Per pair	30 0 / 35 0 / 40 0
Do. do. do. in Scarlet	Per pair, Rs. 40 to	45 0

ASQUITH, LORD & WESTMORE

THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY.

F. ROWLAND & SON,

CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Forss Road,
MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS,
LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.

Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, pit-tanned and dressed (in oil if only if required) suitable for Belting Harness and Laces.

Also COUNTRY BASILS AND ROLLER SKINS.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform	½ dozen	Rs. 21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	"	24
Fine

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANCIENT MARINER

will be repeated at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 30TH AUGUST, at 9 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 4.
Unreserved Seats ..... „ 2.

Members' Season Tickets will not be available on this occasion.

Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

CHUBB'S

PATENT WRITING BOXES, fitted with Safe Trays, Patent Inkstand, Stationery, Portfolio, Instrument Pouch, &c., &c., &c.

No. 3. 12" by 7" ..... Rs. 57 0
Portfolio Cover ..... „ 17 8
Safe Tray ..... „ 5 4
Patent Patent Inkstand ..... „ 2 4
Total ..... Rs. 82 0

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
27, FARISH BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

NOW READY.

SOLUTIONS OF NUMERICAL EXERCISES IN

LARDEN'S SCHOOL COURSE ON HEAT,

MAINLY DONE BY FIRST PRINCIPLES.

BY

KAVASJEE D. NAIGAMVALA, M. A., F. R. A. S.

Price, Ans. 12; Post free, Ans. 13 in Stamps.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

Sulfonal Bayer.

THE above words are the Registered Trade Mark of the firm of The Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer and Company, of Elberfeld, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and are the exclusive property of that firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for The Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer and Co.

NOTICE.

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THE above words are the Registered Trade Mark of the firm of The Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer and Company, of Elberfeld, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and are the exclusive property of that firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for The Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer and Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BALCRUSNA NARAYENJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

NANABHOY BALCRUSTNAJEE, the only son of said deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 22nd day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

K. F. MODY,
The 23rd day of August, 1888. Messrs. WADIA, & GHANDY, Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD ...

...IRE INSURANCE
...NY, Ld.
...IDEND at Rs. 100 per ... free of Income Tax, to the ... Company on and after the
...ASSOON AND CO.,
Agents.

...LEAN'S
... BOMBAY
...AND
...DIRECTORY
...FOR
...888.
...he "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
...loo.
...5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

...DIRECTORY for the ...ains a great deal of new ...mation connected with ...s made by the city in

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over six-teen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents ...'s Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownuggur Street, Surat.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the blood, you should at once procure that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in ...ly specific in Cholera and ...

...fectually cuts short all ...s, Palpitation, and Spasms.

... the only palliative in ... Gout, Cancer, Toothache ...

...aceutical Chemists, Medica... to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 ... London. "Dear Sir,—We ... congratulating you upon ... justly esteemed medicine, ... Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better can be imported into this country, and we shall be glad to hear its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their rapid sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming ...ony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole ...ufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, ...ry Lane, London.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 25th August, 1888, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. MERRIMAN, Col.,
Hony. Secy.

21st July, 1888.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Limited.

THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held in accordance with the provision of Section 75 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, at SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN Company's premises, 67, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 25th August, 1888, at 4.30 p.m., when the following business will be bro... the meeting :—

Report of the Directors.
Appointment of Directors.
Appointment of Auditor.

By Order of the Directors,
S. T. SOUTHWELL PIPER,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th August, 1888.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 7½ per share of and Rs. 150 and Rs. 10 per share of Rs. 200 (equal to 10 per cent. per annum), is declared payable on and after MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at the Registered Office of the Co., No. 15, Bank Street, Fort.

By order of the Directors,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 24th Aug., 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 26th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

BHAVNAGAR GONDAL JUNAGAD PORBANDAR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE BHAVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY being in process of connection with the Ports of Verawal and Porbandar, and it being intended to work the combined system of Railways under one administration, the name has, with the approval of Government, been enlarged to the BHAVNAGAR GONDAL JUNAGAD PORBANDAR RAILWAY.

Subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council being received, it is intended to OPEN the Jetalsar Junagad Section of the B. G. J. P. Railway for public traffic, on the 1st September, 1888.

Passenger Train service will be as given below :—

Up.	Mixed. A. M.	Mixed. P. M.
Jetalsar Junction Departure.....	9 0	10 20
Junagad Arrival	10 30	11 50
Down.	Mixed. P. M.	Mixed. P. M.
Junagad Departure.....	4 0	3 40
Jetalsar Junction Arrival	5 31	5 10

By order,
CHARLES CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt's Office, Ghadechi, 12th August, 1888.

SAPPHIRES! SAPPHIRES!! SAPPHIRES!!!

NOTICE is hereby given that 3 boxes each containing 1,800 tolas of rough uncut Sapphire Stones, namely:

40 Tolas First quality.
500 „ 2nd „
900 „ 3rd „

Will be sold on the 8th September, 1888, and three consecutive days. Intending buyers may attend at Jammu, where the sales take place. For further particulars apply to

SECRETARY to PRIME MINISTER of H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR.

NOTICE.

THE DEWAN of TRAVANCORE will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the contract for the supply of 1,70,000 Indian Maunds of EAST COAST SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government.

2. The sale will take place at the Huzur Cutchery at noon on TUESDAY, 23rd October, 18-8-8th Thulam 1064, when intending bidders should be present either in person or by duly authorized Agent, afterhaving duly forwarded samples of salt they are prepared to supply, by post addressed to the Dewan of Travancore, with labels containing particulars thereof, so as to reach him a week before the date of sale.

3. Each bidder will be required to make a deposit of Rs. 500 before the commencement of the sale, and none but those who have made this deposit will be permitted to compete. This deposit may be paid in advance in the Commercial Treasury, and the Commercial Agent's receipt produced, or the amount may be paid in the Huzur Cutchery itself.

4. In the case of unsuccessful bidders, the deposits will be returned immediately after the sale is over. In the case of successful parties, they will be retained as security against defaults until the required security is furnished and the agreement entered into within a week before the Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue on an eight anna Stamp paper provided by them.

5. In addition to the forfeiture of deposit, parties who fail to execute the agreement will be held liable for losses the Government may sustain in consequence of their default, and shall not be entitled to any profits that may accrue from the resale of the contract.

6. The contract will be put up in such convenient lots, as may be desirable at the time of the sale.

Maunds.	7. The salt shall be delivered into
Alleppey 2,03,000.	the Bankshalls or Godowns noted
Quilon 1,20,000.	in the margin at the cost of the
Mannambum 60,000.	contractor.

8. The delivery should commence immediately after contract, and be completed before the end of March, 1889.

9. The salt shall be brought and landed in bags from the Bombay works. The empty bags will be returned to the owners after the salt has been stored.

10. The salt will be received by weight at Alleppey by passing the bags in trucks over the weigh-bridge and counting 83 English lbs. to one Indian maund. At Moonambum and Quilon the weighing machines will be used.

11. The Government of Bombay will not require prepayment of the salt duty or any other payment except 3 pies per maund. The following rules will regulate the shipment and delivery of salt and must be strictly complied with.

(a) On entering into contract, the contractors will be furnished with certificates under the seal and the signature of the Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue specifying the quantities of salt they are authorized to procure for the use of this Government.

(b) Duplicates of these certificates will be forwarded by the Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue to the Bombay salt authorities.

(c) On production of the original certificates, the Bombay Government will permit the contractor to export free of duty, but on payment of 3 pies per maund, as much salt as he is authorized to procure. The quantity shipped in each vessel will be entered in the certificate in the possession of the contractor and in the duplicate, and will also be communicated to the Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue.

(d) It shall be the duty of the Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue to ascertain whether the whole quantity shipped has been landed. In case of any deficiency, the full export duty prevailing at the time of the import on the quantity found deficient shall be levied. No allowance for wastage will be made.

(e) After each shipment has been received, the Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue will grant a certificate stating whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case will certify that the full duty, that may be in force at the time of the import has been received from the shipper upon the deficient quantity.

(f) This certificate must be produced before the Bombay authorities within 2 months at the least from the date of shipment.

12. Satisfactory security either in Government paper or cash to the extent of Rs. 10 per hundred Maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into, to enable the Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue to recover the duty on deficiencies and for the general fulfilment of the contract.

13. The contract price will be paid as each shipment is delivered.

14. Approved samples of salt will be exhibited at the time of sale and only such salt must be supplied. All salt of inferior quality will be rejected, and any salt so rejected shall be paid for at the selling price that may prevail at the time of the import and taken back by the contractor.

15. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the bids without assigning a reason.

16. Any further information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. RATNASWAMI AIYER,
Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue, Travancore.

Office of the Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue Travancore 25th, June, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE DEWAN of TRAVANCORE will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the contract for the supply of 3,80,000 Indian maunds of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government.

2. The sale will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry at noon, on TUESDAY, 23rd Oct ber, 1888-8th Thulam 1,064, when intending bidders should be present either in person or by duly authorized agents.

3. Each bidder will be required to make a deposit of 500 Rs. before the commencement of the sale, and none but those who have made this deposit will be permitted to compete. This deposit may be paid in advance in the Commercial Treasury and the Commercial Agent's receipt produced, or the amount may be paid in the Huzur Cutchery itself.

4. In the case of unsuccessful bidders, the deposits will be returned immediately after the sale is over. In the case of successful parties, they will be retained as security against defaults until the required security is furnished and the agreement entered into within a week before the Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue on an eight anna Stamp paper provided by them.

5. In addition to the forfeiture of deposit, parties who fail to execute the agreement will be held liable for losses the Government may sustain in consequence of their default, and shall not be entitled to any profits that may accrue from the resale of the contract.

6. The contract will be put up in such convenient lots, as may be desirable at the time of the sale.

Maunds.	7. The salt shall be delivered into
Alleppey 2,03,000.	the Bankshalls or Godowns noted
Quilon 1,20,000.	in the margin at the cost of the
Mannambum 60,000.	contractor.

8. The delivery should commence immediately after contract, and be completed before the end of March, 1889.

9. The salt shall be brought and landed in bags from the Bombay works. The empty bags will be returned to the owners after the salt has been stored.

10. The salt will be received by weight at Alleppey by passing the bags in trucks over the weigh-bridge and counting 83 English lbs. to one Indian maund. At Moonambum and Quilon the weighing machines will be used.

11. The Government of Bombay will not require prepayment of the salt duty or any other payment except 3 pies per maund. The following rules will regulate the shipment and delivery of salt and must be strictly complied with.

(a) On entering into contract, the contractors will be furnished with certificates under the seal and the signature of the Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue specifying the quantities of salt they are authorized to procure for the use of this Government.

(b) Duplicates of these certificates will be forwarded by the Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue to the Bombay salt authorities.

(c) On production of the original certificates, the Bombay Government will permit the contractor to export free of duty, but on payment of 3 pies per maund, as much salt as he is authorized to procure. The quantity shipped in each vessel will be entered in the certificate in the possession of the contractor and in the duplicate, and will also be communicated to the Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue.

(d) It shall be the duty of the Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue to ascertain whether the whole quantity shipped has been landed. In case of any deficiency, the full export duty prevailing at the time of the import on the quantity found deficient shall be levied. No allowance for wastage will be made.

(e) After each shipment has been received, the Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue will grant a certificate stating whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case will certify that the full duty, that may be in force at the time of the import has been received from the shipper upon the deficient quantity.

(f) This certificate must be produced before the Bombay authorities within 2 months at the least from the date of shipment.

12. Satisfactory security either in Government paper or cash to the extent of Rs. 10 per hundred maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into, to enable the Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue to recover the duty on deficiencies and for the general fulfilment of the contract.

13. The contract price will be paid as each shipment is delivered.

14. Approved samples of Bombay salt will be exhibited at the time of sale, and only such salt must be supplied. All salt of inferior quality will be rejected, and any salt so rejected shall be paid for at the selling price that may prevail at the time of the import and taken back by the contractor.

15. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the bids without assigning a reason.

16. Any further information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. RATNASWAMI AIYAR,
Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue, Travancore.

Office of the Deputy Peishcar, of Salt Revenue, Travancore, 25th June, 1888.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., &c. Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 60.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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FOR AUGUST 1888

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OF ALL THE

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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Empress Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	..
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	„ 56 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Frémium, White Seal, Dry	„ 48 0	Rs. 56 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	„ 42 0	„ 44 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ ..	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 29 0	„ ..
Leistenmuller	„ 31 0	„ 34 0
Steinwein	„ 31 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 34 0	„ 36
Rudesheimer	„ 36 0	„ 38 0
Marcobrunner	„ 36 0	„ 38 0
Johannisberger	„ 36 0	„ ..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MUROO.

Sauterne	Rs. 32 0	..

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	..
Fine	„ 26 0	..
Superior	„ 29 0	..
Most Superior "Old Red Port"	„ 32 0	..
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	..
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	..

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From Messrs. H. & C. BALLANSUN, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 14 0	..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	..

From MUNSAR & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	..
Chateu LaRose	„ 25 0	..

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MUROO.

Oru de Barreyre	„ 15 0	..

From FRANZ SCHNYDER.

Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	„ 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Rose Label	Rs. 11 0	..
„ Red Star	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Montrose	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29 0	„ 34 0

BRANDY.

R. Montrose ***	Rs. 15 0	..
F. Dussandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	„ ..
A. Dolignon Fils & Co.	„ 21 0	„ ..
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 32 0	„ ..
Cognac Cognac fine Champagne	„ 36 0	„ ..
Charles Larrovire, very old Brandy	„ 37 0	„ ..

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MUROO.

Chambertin	Rs. 32 0	..

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	..
„ „ „ *	„ 22 0	..
Calradhu Blend *	„ 18 0	..

BEER.

Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale		
Stone & Son	Rs. 6 6	4 6
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6 6	„ „
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 „	„ 4 „
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	..
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 60 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from 10 to 24	„ 11	per lb

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest	per lb.	Rs. 1 4

FROM BUSH, HAMBURG & CO., WOLFENBÜTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	..	Rs. ..
Celery	..	„ ..
Spinage in Water	..	„ 0 12
Mushrooms	..	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	..	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	..	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	..	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	..	„ 1 4
Frankfort Sausages	..	„ 1 4
Cervelatwurst	..	„ 1 4

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Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c., (provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the base metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from individuals of all ranks, are at the present day in full proof that hundreds of lives have been restored to more than a healthy condition of enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in the enjoyment of health and happiness—cases, in fact, which had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, cultivating and invigorating both body and mind, greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for the aged and infirm it is unrivalled. Those who (from long dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and debility, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated by early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the blood, and spirits, in place of leaden, afford health, while to the aged and infirm it especially adds fresh vigour and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole constitution, and thus administering forward an imparting immortality, it will bid to put off the summons of declining years, and in all certainty gild the close of life with a halo of health and vigour, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod liver oil, the Gutto Vitæ will be found a great boon—as it is pleasant to the taste, and at the same time as pleasant to the palate regarded as medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of languor and debility, and is unrivalled for exertion. Price, 11s. and 22s. per bottle, and liberally large bottle contains sufficient for four weeks. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Diseases of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket—Parsees, Club vs. G. I. P. Railway Offices Cricket Club, on Back Bay.
Cricket Club, on Back Bay.
Cricket—Sailors' Home, 2 p.m.
French Press Company, 3 p.m.
Southwell & Austin, Limited, 4-30 p.m.
Half-yearly general meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p.m.
Band, G. I. P. R., Vols., Victoria Gardens, 6 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ellora (s), for Calcutta, Rangoon and Mouli[illegible]; Canara (s), Coast ports and Calcutta; and [illegible], Liverpool.

[illegible]—The s. s. Ellora left the dock [illegible]

[illegible]—The increase in goods [illegible] was 48,634 maunds.

[illegible] and Hongkong, at the General [illegible]

[illegible]NCE.—Esoco Krishna [illegible]eper in Mazagon, was [illegible]alker, Abkari Inspector, [illegible] in contravention of the [illegible]or license. The accused [illegible]

THE SECUNDERABAD HOTEL MURDER.—On Wednesday, Charles L'Esteve, charged with the murder of his wife, was formally committed to the Bombay Sessions. In regard to his nationality, Captain Muir said that the evidence of the sister of the accused goes to prove that her grandfather was domiciled in Dublin, but that she never saw him.—*Deccan Times.*

THEFT.—Rama Sonoo, a labourer, was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a cotton sheet, a dhotur, a pair of stockings, and a pair of boots, valued at Rs. 3, the property of Balloo Guttoo, from his house at Byculla, on Sunday morning. The property was subsequently found in the possession of the accused. Pleading guilty to the charge, and admitting a previous conviction, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CAPTURE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—The Bombay Detective Police, on Thursday evening, arrested three Cabulees at the Grant Road Railway station on the eve of their departure by the Ahmedabad mail train with rifles and ammunition, without a license from the Commissioner of Police, in their possession. The police, on suspicion, took them in custody, and on examining their houses in Bombay, somewhere about Bhendy Bazaar, found some more rifles and a large quantity of ammunition, which were taken possession of by the police.

[illegible]CHANGE OF THEFT.—A Hindoo man, named [illegible] Hammanta, aged about 50 years, living at [illegible] was found lying insensible on the Naigaum [illegible]bout 12-30 p.m., on the 23rd inst. He was [illegible]the J. J. Hospital by the police. From [illegible]ds it appears he was invited [illegible]his, named Rama Khundoo, to dinner [illegible] 7 o'clock. The[illegible] Babajee [illegible]

[illegible]SOLDIERS OF THE QUEEN.

[illegible]A PRESIDENCY [illegible] DECISION.

BROACH MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The following gentlemen have been appointed by Government Municipal Commissioners for the town of Broach, for a period of three years. Government nominees:—Mr. T. W. Mackenzie, Collector, President. Messrs H. O. Quin, Duggon, Bentley, Chunilal Venilal, Bomonji E. Mody, Chugganlal Bhooderji, Kalianiwala, Chunilal Bhogilal, Dhanjishaw Merwanji, Kazi, Nawab and Goolam Hoosein. Elected by the ratepayers: Messrs Kabanrai Hukoomatrie, Mohanlal Manekial, Jamiatram Jivanram, Narbheram Jivanram, Hiralal Choonilal, Anoopchand Malookchand, Liladhar Ramchandra, Navroji Ardesir, Dinshaw Fardoonji, Edalji Mancherji Contractor, Pardoonjishaw Peatonji, and Nassarwanji Sheriadji Ginvala.

ALLEGED THEFT ON BOARDSHIP AT ADEN.—Mulla Mahomedbeg Ismailjee, a resident of Cutch Mandvie, and at present living in the Adamjee Peerbhoy's Sanitarium, reported to the Water Police, on Thursday, that while the B. I. S. N. steamship Oriental was anchored in Aden Harbour, on the 16th instant, a wooden box of his, which was in the hold of the vessel, was found to have been forced open, and gold and silver ornaments and cash, to the value of Rs. 1,832-12-0, stolen. The complainant made a report of the matter to the Aden Police, but no trace of the property could be found. The Bombay Water Police made all possible efforts to recover the property, but so far without success.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, in Delisle Road, touching the death of Face, a Hindoo girl, aged 10 years. Deceased was married to a man, named Ragoo, about three years ago, and lived with him occasionally. Ragoo had a mistress with whom deceased frequently quarrelled, and her husband chastised her for it. On the 18th instant she left her husband's house and went to her father's in Delisle Road, and on Thursday her husband went there to bring her back, when she at first refused but afterwards consented. She then took her breakfast and left. As she did not return a search was made, and a *lota*, which she had taken with her when she left the house, was found lying near a pond at the back of the house. The police were sent for, and the pond was dragged, and the body of the deceased was recovered. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered.	52	95	49	69	51	66	49	86
Aug. 23, Thursday	.....		.....		.....		0	29
" 24, Friday	0	47	0	61	0	80	.....	
Total..	53	42	50	30	52	26	50	15
Total corresponding date of last year ...	72	45	73	21	69	49	67	8

B.-G.-J.-P RAILWAY.

THE return of rainfall on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway as registered at 6 a.m., on the 21st and 22nd instant, is as follows:—

	Ghatkopar.		Sonapur.		Dhala.		Chuna.		Chital.		Jeejur.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously reported	5	99	6	1	6	92	8	38	6	92	6	37
Rainfall on 21st instant.....	0	26	0	23	0	20	0	20	...		0	15
Rainfall on 22nd instant.....	0	35	0	7	0	7	0	27	..		0	27
Total up to date ..	6	60	6	33	7	19	8	85	6	92	6	79

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1888.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .....August 29th, 7h. 9·6m., p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.		Low Water.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 25	French Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Southwell & Austin, Limited, Meeting, 4-30 p.m. Half-yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p.m. Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms. Poona. Amateur Theatricals, Poona. Secunderabad Races.	5 45	6 19	1 1	15m 30 a	7 7	7m 37 a
Sun. 26	13th Sunday after Trinity. English mail expected per s.s. Clyde."	5 45	6 18	1 1	51m 59 a	7 8	35m 5 a
Mon. 27	Bombay Cotton Press Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m. Bombay and Anglo-Indian Association, Meeting, 5-30 p.m.	5 45	6 17	2 2	26m 21 a	8 8	2m 34 a
Tue. 28	Town Council, 3 p.m. French Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m. Session, Mechanics' Institute, Lecture by Mr. J. Wallace, 5-30 p.m. Departure of English mail per s.s. Siam. Secunderabad Races.	5 45	6 16	3 3	6m 29 a	8 9	32m 6 a
Wed. 29	Gymkhana Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Volunteer Club (return). Kemp and Co., Meeting, 4-30 p.m. Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.	5 46	6 15	3 3	46m 23 a	9 9	9m 59 a
Thu. 30	Hanumantrao Case, Poona. Secunderabad Races	5 46	6 15	4 4	49m 8 a	10 11	6m 0 a
Fri. 31	.....	5 46	6 14	5	17m 15 a	10	.....

* Full Moon at 2h. 49m. on Tuesday, 21st instant.

HIGH COURT.—AUG. 24.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

AN APPLICATION FOR A RE-HEARING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY *vs.* VISRAM EBRAHIM AND COMPANY.

THIS was a petition made by the appellants and defendants for the re-hearing of a Small Cause Court suit tried before Mr. Hart, Chief Judge, on the 13th instant, in connection with 1,036 bags of sugar shipped from Rangoon by the plaintiffs and respondents on the 12th November, 1887, on board the defendants' steamship Byculla. The sugar was damaged, and the respondents claimed Re. 2,000 in respect thereof. His Honour gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs and respondents with costs. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the appellants and defendants; and Mr. Budrodin, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs and respondents.

Mr. Inverarity made his application under section 38 of the Small Causes Court Act, and produced a certificate by Mr. Owen, stating that there were good grounds for a re-hearing of the case. The defendants, it was contended, were protected by the provisions of the bill of lading. The learned judge was wrong in holding that the sugar was damaged by the wet timber stowed in the hold, or that it was damaged by wet. The ship was perfectly fit to carry sugar, and there was no evidence to show that the bags were stored on a wet floor. The verdict of the judge, the counsel argued, was against the weight of the evidence.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the application, said that their lordships did not think that the case could be brought up to this court, as the section did not mean that there could be an appeal. Re-hearing could only be granted if there existed an obvious injustice. Unless this court was clearly of opinion that there was no evidence to justify the decision of the court below, no re-hearing could be granted. If there had been a clear error of law, the case might be different. Looking at the evidence, it could not be said that the judge was wrong, and as to the law he seemed to be quite right. The application for a re-hearing was therefore refused.

SECURITY FOR COSTS.

MAKANDAS *alias* OOJERNAM *vs.* SHAMBANDAS LATKANDAS.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, on behalf of the appellant, applied that the security referred to in the order passed by the Appeal Court on the 10th inst. for the amount of the decree in the suit as well as for the costs of the appeal be given to the satisfaction of the court at Bilaspur. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, appeared for the respondent to oppose the application.

Mr. Inverarity read an affidavit made by Bisanguldas Gooroo, in which it was stated that, with reference to the order made by the court on the 10th inst., requiring the appellant to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 11,948-12-0 for the decree and costs of the suit and Rs. 2,500 for the cost of the appeal, the deponent and others, on behalf of the appellant, endeavoured procure security here, but were unable to command security for such a large sum as Rs. 11,948-12-0 in Bombay, where they and the appellant were comparatively unknown. The respondent had already transmitted the decree in the suit to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur execution against the appellant within the [illegible]diction of that court. Appellant was desirous [illegible] security to the satisfaction of the court at [illegible] the amount of the decree as well as of the [illegible]peal.

[illegible]pondent, a counter affidavit had been [illegible] the appellant was quite able to give [illegible] if he chose to do so.

[illegible]ithout calling upon the respond[illegible]s them, dismissed the application

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Aug. 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.
" 27.—Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association Meeting.
Bombay Cotton Press Meeting.
University Senate Meeting.
" 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Lecture by Mr. J. Wallace.
Meeting Town Council.
" 29.—Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.
Cricket—Gymkhana vs. Volunteer Club (return.)
Meeting, Kemp and Company.
" 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
The Hunmantrao Case, Poona.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Gymkhana Cricket.
" 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
Municipal Corporation.
Meeting, Pearse and Company, Limited.
The Hanmantrao Case, Poona.
" 5.—Meeting Town Council.
" 6.—Flower Show, Poona.
" 10.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Poona Polo Tournament.
" 11.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
" 12.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
Town Council Meeting.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
" 15.—Legislative Council, Poona.
" 18.—Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
" 19.—Town Council Meeting.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 26.—Town Council Meeting.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Legislative Council, Poona.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
" 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
" 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
" 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 19.—Madras Races.
" 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 24.—Madras Races.
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 26.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—A gutter in G.—Hymns 163, 310 and 316.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.—Hymns 430 and 436.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Arnold.
Anthem.—"The Word is flesh become" No. 80.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.—Te Deum 18, 19.—Hymn 240.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymn 256.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 20, 193, [illegible] for the Church of England [illegible]AUM.
[illegible].—Hymns 108, [illegible] and Sermon.—Hymns 305, 345, and 133.
Wednesday, Aug. 29.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION (ESPLANADE).

FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 201, 183, and 313.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 307, 292, and 21.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (daily).
7-30 a.m.—Choral and Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service. Choral and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Alms for the Choir.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 162, 282, and 322.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns, 264, 274, and 31.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 270, 176, and 232.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba, Causeway.

11 a.m.—Mr. D. Christie.
6 p.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Special prayer meetings will be held during the week commencing on Monday 8 p.m.
Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.
11 a.m.—Rev. G. W. Clatterbuck.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clatterbuck.
7-30 p.m.—Native Service.
Cordial invitation to all.

FORT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services held in Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder.
On Sunday, the 26th, Preaching at 11 by Pastor; at 6 p.m. by Mr. James Morris.

M. E. CHURCH, GRANT ROAD.

11 a.m.—Rev. H. C. Stuntz.
6 p.m.—Rev. Wm. Bell, M.A.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Choral, Litany and Sermon—(Parade Service).—Hymns 245 and 274.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 248, 277, and 28.

SEAMEN'S REST, VICTORIA DOCK.

Revd. B. Mitchell, Supt.

Divine Service at 7 p.m.—Captains, Officers, Engineers, Firemen, Seamen, Cooks, Stewards, and all friends of Seamen cordially invited, no collection.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Armenia, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Institute Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrews Kirk, Fort. Hymns 205 and 196.
Anthem "Oh taste and see," Hymn 214.

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—
Amount to be remitted during 1888-89..£14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1888 to 15th August 1888 .....£ 5,106,100
Balance to be remitted from 19th August 1888 to 31st March 1889 .....£ 8,893,900

THE Shah has the intention of visiting the Caucasus in September next. The Tzar is to go there also for two weeks during the same month, and thus it was supposed that an interview would take place between their Majesties. This is really the case. The Shah has expressed the wish to meet the Emperor, and the interview will probably take place at Baku on September 20.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with something and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists [illegible] Druggists and Co., Bombay.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mr W Hoarle
* Mr C J Fisdall, Bhusawal
* Miss S Roberts, Surat
* Miss McKee, Surat
* Mr C B Maseyk, Poona
* Mr F P C Leaves, Calcutta
* Mr and Mrs W Cotgrave, Akola
* Col Szszepanski, Akola
* Mr J Ballantine, Secunderabad.
* Mr J Stuart Swallow, Poona
* Lieut H Borradaile, London
* Mr Yardley Wilmot, London
* Mr DeMallo, London
* Mr and Mrs Voigt, London
* Mr R K Williams, Calcutta
* Major Rowan Hamilton, A-D-C to the Viceroy, Punjab
* Lieut F Lock
* Revd W Beatty, Surat
* Col Swanston
* Mr E Lloyd, CS
Mr W Freericks, Penang
Mr R Tattan
Mr F Place, Bombay
Lieut S L Craster, Bombay
Mr and Mrs J Walker, Bombay
Mr M Schwer, Bombay
Mr H F Weston, do
Mr J Barrett, I M, Bombay
Mr G Hall, Bombay
Mr B Schnable, Bombay
Mr C B Brendon, Bombay
Mr G F Mackrow, Bombay
Lieut H Kennedy, Bombay
* Miss Gill, London
* Lieut H Clowes, Poona
Capt J F Winter, R A
Dr G Sinclair, Kholapur
* Miss L Willis, Kholapur

MADRAS.

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 11th to the 17th instant, 3 Europeans, 9 East-Indians, 7 Native Christians, 241 Hindus, and 23 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 323 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 308. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 1 from measles, 69 from fever, 40 from dysentery, 25 from diarrhœa, 39 from cholera and 149 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 42·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 40·1 per 1,000 per annum.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-street, London.

SPORTING NOTES, FROM THE *ASIAN*.

WITH regard to the remarks which we made in our last number on the desirability of the Western India Turf Club joining with the Calcutta Turf Club in representing at the forthcoming Railway Conference their views regarding the conveyance of race horses to meetings throughout the country at reduced rates, we have been informed that the Stewards have already communicated with the principal racing men on that side of India as to their views on the chief points to be considered, which it was pointed out were reduced fares for both men and horses, quicker passages, special trains after race meetings were over to the training quarters, and improvement in the class of horse boxes, &c. This letter was, we are told, communicated to Mr. Furnival, the manager of the Nizam's State Railway, who had already gone to Simla, but has unfortunately to leave India on account of a domestic affliction. But he has expressed his views in favor of the proposed concessions, and there can be little doubt that they will be carried out in a great measure.

It is expected that the new and revised rules of racing of the Western India Turf Club will be published before very long, and it is proposed that they should come into operation from the 1st of May, 1889. They will differ but little from the new rules of the Calcutta Turf Club, except in the matter of the pony height, but what the limit to be imposed in Western India is we are not aware. There will also be some difference as to the question of what constitutes a maiden, but these subjects are not actually of very much importance. Still it is a matter for regret that the rules of the two Clubs could not be made alike, so that the laws of racing might be the same throughout India.

A curious point of racing law has been raised in connection with the Ahmednagar Races, which perhaps has no precedent. On the second day in the Arab and Country-bred Handicap, one mile, with a field of seven runners, there were two lotteries on the race, in the first of which Mr. Dale's Arab Firefly was drawn second, and in the second lottery was drawn last but one. In the official list given to the starter of the places at the starting post those in second lottery were given by mistake, and when the jockeys got down to the post, the rider of Firefly claimed second place inside, but the starter declined to listen to any protestations, and insisted on the jockeys taking their places according to the list supplied to him. The race was won by Crusader, Firefly being second. Next day a protest was lodged by the owner of Firefly against the race as run off, and claiming that the race be run over again, but the Stewards, who held a meeting later, refused to entertain the protest, so Mr. Dale requested that the matter should be referred to the Western India Turf Club for orders. Meanwhile, the race meeting has concluded, and the Club's decision is awaited with some curiosity.

There is much speculation as to the date of the trial of Miss Phyllis Broughton's action against Lord Dangan for breach of promise of marriage. Everybody is impatient to have full details. But from what we hear the case may not be brought into court after all. Strong efforts are being made to effect a compromise. Miss Broughton wants 2,000£., but Lord Dangan will not give it. Some people think that this is rather a high figure, Lord Dangan is evidently one of them. Should the case come into court, however, some interesting details will be forthcoming. The intimate connection which is surely growing up between the Church and the stage will be strikingly illustrated. We believe that one of the best known ecclesiastics of the hour has enrolled himself under Miss Broughton's banner, and will give evidence in her favour as one of the most exemplary members of his congregation.

We have read a great deal lately about the prices paid for yearlings in England, but they appear to be comparatively trifling in comparison with those sometimes paid in America. The *Field* gives his account of two sales, the first of which took place at New York Mills of live cattle stock on the 10th of September, 1873, when the pedigree cattle of Mr. Campbell were dispersed under the hammer by Mr. Page; the second at Madison-square Gardens in New York on the 25th of last month, when sixty-four thorough-bred yearlings, the property of Mr. J. B. Haggin, of Rancho del Paso, in California, were sold by Mr. William Easton, the well-known American auctioneer.

Mr. F. L. Shand, whose deadly bowling Calcutta players have reason to remember when he visited the city as one of the Ceylon team in 1884, is now at home, and has been playing for the M. C. C. against his old school—Harrow—in an eleven which composed such men as J. D. Walker and A. N. Hornby. It would appear from the score that the two professional bowlers taken down to Harrow by the M. C. C. —Chatterton and Fothergill—went on first, Shand being first change. He took three wickets. We shall doubtless hear further of his exploits by-and-bye, and may perhaps hope to see him once again and [illegible] with him in friendly strife for the honour of the Cricket field.

The popularity of cricket in Ceylon seems to be on the increase. Last month on the ground at Slave Island, Colombo, representative teams of Shinhalese and Malays met to prove their prowess with the leather and the willow. The Malay champions finally won a good match by twenty-four runs. There appears to have been some very fair cricket displayed.

Small game are likely to have a hot time of it this season, as the old-fashioned single shot Rook Rifle is making way for the new "Lightning" Magazine Rook Rifle, with which, we are told, 25 shots can be fired in seventeen seconds, and which is said to combine great accuracy with penetration up to 120 yards and more. The peculiar feature of its mechanism is, that it is worked by the fore rapidly pushing a slide under the barrel backward and forward, while his eye does not leave the aim, which motion ejects the empty shell, places a fresh cartridge into the barrel and cocks the hammer, leaving the arm in readiness to be fired again in less than the twinkling of an eye.

The sale of Magazine Rifles increases every year, that of Magazine Shot Guns is only beginning, but promises to do likewise. Magazine sporting arms, if made reliable and well, must ultimately to a great extent take the place of double barrel sporting guns and rifles as the former are so far much cheaper to make than the latter.

THE SERVIAN SCANDAL.

KING MILAN of Servia has opened his heart on the subject of his domestic troubles to the editor of the *Buda Pesth Correspondenz*, so that the world will now be acquainted with the other side of the story:—

The King complained of certain statements being attributed to him which he had never made, and expressed regret that his differences with the Queen should have been so widely ventilated in the Press. His Majesty then recalled the circumstance that according to the agreement he concluded last year with the Queen, the Crown Prince was to study abroad under his mother's supervision, while she was herself to be allowed to go now and then to Servia. When the Queen, on leaving Florence, suddenly announced her intention of proceeding to Belgrade, the King at once came to meet her in Vienna to tell her that her presence in Servia just then would be inopportune. The Queen understood this, adding that she could not return as long as a Cabinet so disagreeable to her as that of M. Ristics should remain in office. She did not express any particular desire to go home. She had not been long in Wiesbaden when she sent the King what he termed a "stormy demand" to be allowed to spend the holidays in Servia. Always, according to his Majesty's statement, there were indications that the Queen had acted upon advice from the anti-dynastic party in Servia, and this he considers justified him in stipulating, later on, when he submitted a project or a fresh agreement to the Queen, that she should only go to Servia with his consent. When the King found she was not disposed to accept the agreement, he applied to the Synod for a "dissolution of his marriage," as he says himself, in the expectation that the Queen would then take the agreement into consideration, even if she wished it to be modified. At this point of this statement the King observed that he considered he had been quite mistaken when he thought he knew the Queen's character. Her behaviour to the German authorities would, he thought, prove to everybody that the Queen had a false conception of her duties as a Sovereign, a Wife, and a Mother. All the parties in Servia disapproved of the Crown Prince being brought up abroad, but the King was always desirous he should remain with his mother, though that would put him (the King) every year to the inconvenience of performing a long journey to see his son. King Milan laid stress on his own discretion, and complained of the Queen having published full particulars of their differences. The picture of their married life had thus been revealed. The queen had allowed herself to be led astray by the enemies of the State, who pretended to be partisans of the Dynasty, and opposed only to the King. His Majesty blamed the scene that preceded the departure of the Crown Prince from Wiesbaden, and complained that on taking leave of her son, who knew nothing of the whole affair all the Queen had found to say to him was that certain leading members of the Opposition, whom she named, were friends of the Crown-Prince and his parents, whereas the men in office were the greatest enemies of the Dynasty. King Milan finally referred to the prospect of obtaining a "dissolution of his marriage" from the Synod, whose competency as the supreme ecclesiastical authority he fully recognised. Recent events had made him feel a trifle nervous, and he announced his intention of going to spend some time in the mountains with his son, who had been obliged to interrupt his studies—even his music lessons—but was in the best possible spirits.

RUSSIA'S "Patriotic Fleet," remarks the *Army and Navy Gazette*, meets with scant notice in most of the compilations dealing with the navies of the world; but it is not a matter to leave out of account. The tenth anniversary of the fleet has lately been celebrated, and from a Russian paper we learn some interesting details of its origin and present position. In 1878 the fleet was called into existence by a national subscription, the object being to develop the maritime resources of the nation and to provide additional naval strength in war-time. Four million roubles were subscribed, the list of donors including nearly all the wealthiest nobles in the country. Three steamers were purchased, just ten years ago, to be used as commerce destroyers, if occasion should demand their services. Now the fleet consists of six ocean-going vessels of fair speed, always carrying their armament in their holds, assisted by a subsidy from the Imperial funds, and employed in the trade, or as transports, between the Black Sea and Vladivostock. This fleet should certainly be taken into account in any calculation which is made of Russia's maritime strength.

CRICKET IN ENG[illegible]

DURING the week ending, August 3[illegible] been but two important matches in Engl[illegible] which, that between Surrey and the Austra[illegible] interrupted by the rain and had to be abandon[illegible] draw. So wet has the weather been that Lord's [illegible] quite unfit to play on, and not a ball has been bowled there during the whole week. The Rugby and Marlborough School Match as well as two others had to be similarly abandoned on account of the rain.

LANCASHIRE *VS.* SURREY.

The most important match was that between these two counties which was played at Manchester. Surrey's uninterrupted succession of victory this season lent intense interest to the contest as it was thought that if any county could lower its laurels it would be Lancashire alone on Old Trafford Ground. However, the complete victory gained by Surrey established or rather maintained its position as the premier county. Over 10,000 people witnessed the match in beautiful weather. The wicket played very treacherously and was essentially favourable to the bowler. Under such circumstances, it is the clearest proof of the superiority of the Surrey Eleven that while they made 123 in one innings Lancashire could only run up scores of 35 and 63. Mr. W.W.Read, who in a good many matches this season has found a treacherous wicket too much for him, triumphed over all difficulties yesterday, and played a capital innings of 49, not out. High praise is due to him, but it was the bowling and more particularly the bowling of Lohmann, that won the match. Lancashire's first innings of 35 lasted just over an hour and a half, and in that innings Lohmann actually took wickets at a cost of 13 runs. At one time he obtained four wickets in five balls, and when he had obtained his first six wickets only six runs had been hit from him. In the second innings he did not have such a good average as Beaumont; but still he got five wickets for 38 runs, and thus had the wonderful record for the whole match of thirteen wickets, ten of which bowled down, for 51 runs. It has often been said during the last two or three years that whenever Surrey scores an important victory Lohmann has a big share in the success, and the remark certainly holds good of yesterday's match. Bowley bowled with him unchanged during the first innings, and Beaumont, who took five wickets for 19 runs, was only off for one over in the second; and we should add that the fine bowling of the three men was backed up by some splendid work in the field. The Lancashire Eleven were fairly out-played at all points; but it is only just to say that, while Surrey had her full strength at command, the home side was weakened by the absence of Mr. A. G. Steel, Mr. Eccles, Mr. Jowett, and the Rev. J. R. Napier. It will be noticed that of the twenty Lancashire wickets that fell fourteen were bowled down—five in the first innings and nine in the second. It is very rarely that a first-class match is finished off in one day, but the same thing has happened several times within the last twenty years. The first instance that will occur to the minds of cricketers will be the memorable game between the first Australian Eleven and the M.C.C. and Ground at Lord's, on the 27th May, 1878, when the Australians won by nine wickets: and the other matches we remember are those between Surrey and the M.C.C. and Ground, at Lord's in 1872: North and South, at Lord's, in 1875; the M.C.C. and Ground and Oxford University, at Oxford, in 1877; the Australians and an Eleven of England, at Birmingham, in 1884; Lancashire and the M.C.C. and Ground, at Lord's, in 1886; and Walter Price's Benefit Match—North and South—also at Lord's, last year. Full score:

LANCASHIRE.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		
Mr A N Hornby, b Lohmann	8	c Wood, b Beaumont	3		
Barlow, b Lohmann	3	b Beaumont	11		
F Sugg, l-b-w, b Lohmann	0	b Lohmann	20		
Briggs, c W W Read, b Bowley	0	b Lohmann	2		
Mr R M Crosfield, b Lohmann	3	b Beaumont	1		
Baker, b Lohmann	0	b Beaumont	0		
Whittaker, c and b Lohmann	0	b Beaumont	0		
Ward, b Lohmann	0	b Lohmann	1		
Yates, c and b Bowley	3	b Lohmann	0		
Pilling, l-b-w, b Lohmann	10	b Lohmann	1		
Watson, not out	1	not out	18		
Byes	...	L-b	4		
Total..	35	Total...	63		

SURREY.—First Innings.

Mr J Shuter, b Watson	17
A Abel, c Barlow, b Briggs	4
M Read, b Watson	0
Mr W W Read, not out	49
Mr K J Key, l-b-w, b Briggs	25
Henderson, b Briggs	0
Lohmann, c Crosfield, b Barlow	11
Wood, c Hornby, b Briggs	0
Mr M P Bowden, b Watson	6
Beaumont, c and b Watson	2
Bowley, at Pilling, b Briggs	2
B 3, l-b 1	4
Total..	123

	C.	M.	R.	W.
Lohman	23-1	15	13	8
Bowley	23	13	20	2

Second Innings.

Lohmann	21	10	29	5
Beaumont	19	10	19	5
Bowley	1	1	0	0

SURREY.—First Innings.

Briggs	22-1	17	49	5
Barlow	17	5	37	1
Watson	21	13	29	4
Baker	6	1	13	0

SURREY *VS.* THE AUSTRALIANS.

It was unfortunate that bad weather spoilt this match as it was looked forward to with great interest. In the first match the Colonists gained a victory by [illegible] runs, [illegible] defeat, Surrey have met with extraordinary success, winning all the eight first-class county matches in which they have been engaged, besides beating

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No broken advertisements are admitted under this scale.

USEFUL ARTICLES.—Umbrellas, Parasols, Handkerchiefs, Tin Trunks, Bags, Bootstraps, Stationery, Cutlery, Stationery, Cricket Brackets, Table Requisites, Tapes, &c., Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MINCING AND SAUSAGE MACHINES, Coffee Roasters and Grinders, Meat Choppers, Butter Prints, Potatoe Mashers, &c., &c.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

COOKING STOVES, for Firewood, Coal, Coke, Kerosine Oil, and Spirits of Wine, suitable for Families and Hotels.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE, Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, Ladles, Preserving Pans, Cups, Mugs, Plates, &c., &c.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS and Groceries, Fresh supplies from the best makers.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, W. J. SEARLE.

FOR SALE.—A Church Harmonium in very good order, almost new, with a stool and a cover. For terms apply to Panvarind Lane, next door to the St. Thomas's Cathedral, Fort.

WANTED, 6 PROBATIONERS for the Government Telegraph Department, local scale. Candidates should apply at once, personally, to the SUPERINTENDENT, Govt. Telegraph Office, Bombay.

WANTED, a First-class ENGINEER for an upcountry mill. Apply stating terms, to Tandrusthan Punchanand, No. 139, Nagdevi Road, or No. 65, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

WANTED, LESSONS in RUSSIAN during the month of September, either in Poona or Bombay.—Apply stating terms, &c., to "M.," care of Bombay Gazette.

ENGLISH HOME in a private gentleman's family for 2 or 3 children. Healthily situated in Kent, near London. Good educational advantages. Highest references. Terms £60 per annum for one, £100 for two.—Address C., care of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWERS, Hummum Street.

LESSONS in DECORATIVE ART.—By a Diplomaed Lady. Materials supplied for 20 Art Designs order, Photos painted, Crystoleum, Canvasine, Screens, Grayonium, enabled to life-size. Superior Plush Frames, Photographs, a superior assortment of Paintings to select from. Lessons, by letter, to Mofussil residence. Terms of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bye-nulla, or to Mrs. W. H. McCANN "Bellure House," Mazagon.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cowlishaw's Improved Make, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

CUTLER, PALMER'S INVALID'S PORT —A good, sound PORT, free from acidity and adulteration; approved and recommended by the Faculty. One of Cutler, Palmer's specialities. Rs. 32-8, of all dealers. But examine cork, label, and capsule.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers.—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents.—Messrs. D. C. COMRIGUE and Co., Market.

EXTRA VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY by DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PHOTOS ENLARGED from Cart-de-visit or any Life Size on canvas in oil paint, at moderate charges.—H. B. DINSHAW, 13, Meadow Street.

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FRESH ITALIAN STORES and GENERAL PROVISIONS.—CAL. COLONNELLO & SON. Opposite the Custom House, Prince's Dock.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly ... and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. ...

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

DOWJEE GANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and ready, Chuckla, No. 6.

... ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. ..., Bombay Civil Service. Price ... postage free.

... STYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints ... inch 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for ..., etc. Price, Re. 15. To be had at the ...

... RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, ... made to order in the Best workmanship. ... & CO., Gold and Silversmiths, Watch... Hornby Row.

FOR SALE, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, a large Mucoa House with iron roof immediately over the ... Tennis Court. Apply for particulars to Colonel ... Smith, Deoli, Rajputana.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF ... Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. ... & Co., 13, Meadow Street.

STEAM FREEZERS.—The best make, ... the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole ... Hajiantine & Co. Special smallest size ... each.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Rs. 22, Rs. 24, ... Strikably cheap, Black Canvas Trunk, Copper ... Steps, and good Lever Lock.—... FILS & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

WHOOPING COUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from SMYRNA to the MEDITERRANEAN; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 Vo. 18 ... Gilon bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTA, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 ... packing Case complete, Rs. 55.—L. SHEFFAULD & Church Gate Street, Fort.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL UNCLE. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 annas.

CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!! Just landed ex. s.s. ETOLIA splendid double Gloster, fresh and rich on cut at 12 ans. per lb.—Apply to A. & D., under Clock Tower, A. C. Market.

CLAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done into VERSE after the manner of [illegible] Price, pocket size, anna 1.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES, a choice and ... Collection from one of the best manufac... Butter Pots, Cruet ... ENAS & Co.

... LESS LITHO ... NEW) by Messrs. ... improvement ... to hand. For ... care Bombay ...

... ATIVE ACTS ... Customs Tariff Act ... Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Akbari Act, The Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Navigation Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re. 1-8 interleaved its 2.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS

IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS ... FROM THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, WITH

... containing the Resolutions of the ... Government, dated the 20th March ... July, 1888, supplementary.

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PRICE LIST ...

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... the only ... that are so favourably ... in India for more than 30 years. Imitations of these instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.

We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.

Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.

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DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.

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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S., TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

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MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Persia, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free Published on the first of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

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SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 31 HORNBY ROW,

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, at 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS INCLUDING THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION BY DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I. With coloured and other illustrations. IN TWO VOLUMES. PUBLISHED BY MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON. BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office

SALES BY AUCTION

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON TUG.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dock-yard, an iron tug, which is not of further use for running purposes.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, August 23, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods. AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome, strong office shigram, in very good order.
1 pow-rful bay waler horse, 15 hands.
1 handsome, strong, English-built, glass-fronted, miniature brougham.
1 strong, second-hand pony cart, with a grey pony.
1 bay Arab galloway 14 hands, rising 5, good in saddle and in harness, carries a lady, very quiet, and believed to be sound.
1 handsome, strong, English built buggy, in very good order.
1 hand-some, strong, grey pony, about 13-2.
1 handsome strong bay waler mare has been regularly driven in brougham and dog-cart and has no tricks and is believed to be practically sound.
1 second hand strong palki.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate 3 rent, Fort, opposite the Cathedral and next to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, several invoices of fancy goods, consisting of Bohemian glassware, such as flower vases, hocks bottoms, toilet bottles, rosewater bottles, fancy small flower vases, large and small size panoramas balls, assorted glassware, inkstands, brushes, note-case boxes, money purses, accordians, concertinas, table lamps, hardware, such as pen knives, razors, scissors, drawing slates, a large collection of fancy toys, books, toy guns, and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property, situate on the Back Bay sea-shore, opposite the Marine Line Station, facing the Sea.

Under instructions from the Executor and Executrixes of the last Will and testament of the late Mr. Cursetjee Dossabhoy Sookhia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction (if not previously privately disposed of) on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at or near the village of Esplanade on the Back Bay sea-shore, or near Doongapore Breach Road, in the suburbs of Bhoolleshwar, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 750 square yards or thereabouts, together with two messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the partition wall of a garden or out called "Goorkha" bounding to Nowrojee Byramjee, on or towards the west by the public road, called the Back Bay sea-shore Road, and on or towards the north by the property of Cursetjee Muncherjee Moos, and on or towards the south by the property of Sowdass Mohanjee, and which said premises are re-istered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 9, and which said premises are assessed under Nos. 106 an 1 107, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mr. Cursetjee Dossabhoy Sookhia.

Private offers for the above property will be received by the undersigned up to the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property, application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 23, 1888.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

... 1,934 tons, Captain J Atkin, clear... Hull, laden with a general cargo.

... N steamer Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain ... sailed yesterday for Calcutta and the Coast ports, laden with a general cargo.

THE B I S N steamer Etiora, 1,470 tons, Captain G Johnstone, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein, laden with a general cargo.

THE ss Abana, 1,966 tons, Captain F F Beaman, cleared out yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr. C L and Mrs Mulbaok, as cabin passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Bths.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Idar	2656	A B. Macdougal	A	E. Bates & Co.
„ Armenia	2216	R. J. Garrick	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Abana	1908	Beaman	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Othello	1934	J. Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Astræa	3090	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Eduljee.
„ Etolia	2656	W. Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Twickenham	1603	R. M. Cox	P	J. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Bisagno	1199	Tognacco	1	F. Bozzoni.
„ Ellora	1472	G. Johnstone	3	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Thibet	1671	W. Atkinson	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Ellora (s)	Johnstone	Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein.
	Canara (s)	Williams	Coast Ports and Calcutta.
	Abana (s)	Beaman	Liverpool.

The steamer Goa commenced to load for Calcutta and the Coast ports yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
20 Rohilla s ..... Haselwood ... London, July 22.
Colaba s ..... Stewart ..... Bombay, Aug. 7.
Tai Sang s ..... Jokson ..... Hongkong, Aug. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 20.—Steamers Navigator & Patna. Ship Garfield.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
19 Ethiopia s .... Bombay.
Masora s .... Calcutta.
21 Tibre s .... Colombo.
Rangoon s .... Melbourne.
Scindia s .... Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
19 Goalpara s .... Bombay.
20 Ethiopia s .... Calcutta.
Masora s .... London.
21 Tibre s .... Calcutta.
C. Macpherson s .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

America s,—1,220 cwts coir yarn, A. Mahadow; 4,500 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,632 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kerbella s,—7 bales hides, V. Gangji; 116 bales skins, Owen and Kell.

FOR HULL.

Othello s, 92 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Etolia s,—6,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Murray s ... cwts rapeseed; D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s,—118 bales twist, Framji Sand and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s,—89 chests cloves, H. Datoo; 43 chests opium, S. Joharmull; 89 chests opium, J. Peerbai and Co; 32 chests opium, H. Hardeodas; 42 chests opium, K. Joovarmull; 4 chests opium, J Moolchund; 6 chests opium, C. M. Bhesania; 16 chests opium, H. Mooltanchand; 8 chests opium, C Chotalal.

Thibet s,—341 bales twist, J. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—28 chests opium, C Chotalal; 2 chests ... Nursingdas; 5 chests opium, C Dwarkadas.

Thibet s—21 bales piecegoods and 6 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 103 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 22.

Hamilton—Gordon, Capt, R A, off leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 24.

Clowes, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, 25th August, 1888.

1. Vol. J. P. Doyle, "C" Company, has been granted one month's leave of absence from this date, The following order is notified:—

2. There will be practice at the Colaba range for all members this afternoon.

By Order,
J. DE SAGNE.
Lieut. and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. C

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

69-87—Winter, B and B—Gopalrao Luxumon vs The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and another—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

425-87—Tobin and R—Bai Kasi vs Bai Ashrat and another—Balkrishna and D.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

518-87—Mansuklal and D.—Dharsee Ludha vs. Mallo Rajana,—Jefferson, B. and D.—Part heard.

89-87—Payne, G. and S.—C. A. Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy.—Mansuklal and D.—Part heard.

556-87—Mirza, H. K.—Travade Gowrishunker Tribhowan vs. Loowar Cullian Purshotum,—Hore, C. and B.

461-87—R. Bicknell, for pauper.—Goolam Sanjia vs. Sonwar Somwar and other.—Chalk, W. and S.

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusji Dustoor vs. Meherabi.—Nanu and H.

68-88—Little, S., F. and N.—Sir Mungaldas Nathubbai Kt., C.S.I., vs. Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh, —Masfarlane, E. and H.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co. Luckmidas Morarji, Petitioner.—Hore, C. and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For investigation of pauperism.

22-88—In person Khoga Currimbhoy Nanji vs Bai Rhemutbai—Part heard.—

20-88—In person Dulari vs Vulubdas Pragji

21-88—M H Khan for pauper—Kallianji Mottee vs Hurukchund Kupoorchund—Balkrishna and D

23—88—In person—Gunesing Bundesing Purdasee vs Bowla Baba Meyaji—Shamrao P

For Consent decree.

154-88—Wadia, and G—Mahomed Meyabin Mahomed Hoosein vs Noor Mahomed Haji Adam and others—In person.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Cause.

79-88—Payne, G. and S.—Vasirbhoy Thavur vs. Allibhoy Assur.—Thokurdas. D. and C.—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd August, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·712
Temperature of the Air	79·8
Do. in the Thermometer	79·5
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	84·8
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of Wind.	W3W, SW, W3W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	590
Fall of rain	0·29
Total for during month	9·96
Extent of fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th inst.	50·06
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th inst.	0·52

* From midnight to midnight.

A PERTHSHIRE inventive genius has produced a new lamp. It is a cross between a candle and a paraffin lamp; but it has all the advantages and none of the defects of either. There is no fear of explosion or of flooding the place with oil (in case of a breakage), and there is no waste. The way the wax is kept liquid round the wick is so ingenious that it has been patented, and a company have bought it. It is having a great sale amongst shipowners, to whom its qualities are especially valuable.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 24.

We have been without any telegraphic advices through Reuter's Agency to-day, the latest news through that channel therefore is under Wednesday's date; but we hear that private messages of yesterday are to hand, and Silver is said to be 1-16d. lower in London at 42d. per oz.

COTTON.—There has been rather more doing locally in this staple to-day, the purchases having aggregated about 1,000 bales, consisting of Khangsum, in which most was done, at Rs. 210-10½; Barsee, at Rs. 212; Veerumgaum, at Rs. 195½; and a little Veraval, at Rs. 165; and Western, at Rs. 198 per candy. Demand for contracts in the next crop seems to have ceased for the moment, and we hear of nothing fresh having been booked; but previous rates are quoted, all round.

WHEAT.—The advance in prices and higher Freights have not yet checked the enquiry for Wheat, which has continued active, a large business being reported, and some further upward movement in rates. This evening we quote Ekdani, 91 per cent., at Rs. 5-1-0 per cwt. and 85 per cent. at Rs. 5-0-0; No. 1 Club Delhi, Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 4-14-6; Red Ahmedabad, at Rs. 4-8-0, other descriptions being unchanged, and the market strong at closing.

SEEDS have been firm to-day, and considerable transactions have again transpired; but we make no change in rates, which are quoted at yesterday's level for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	263 bales.
Wheat	22,101 cwts.
Linseed	10,746 „
Rapeseed	7,443 „
Groundnuts	600 „

FREIGHTS are firmer than ever. About 6d. per ton more has been asked to-day, and paid for October room than yesterday, and there have been no givers of orders for September shipment under 22s. to 22s.-6d. per ton according to the port. We hear that the Alval (s) to arrive has been fixed for the United Kingdom or Continent at 20s. 6d. per ton for next month's loading.

EXCHANGE has been again without movement in rate, though with, perhaps, a shade more business passing. Transactions are reported in 3 months' sight sterling Credits, at 1s. 4 9-32d. ready and forward, and in Francs at 1·72. Some Private 30 days' sight Paper was also placed at 1s. 4 3-16d.; and forward Bank Telegraphic, at 1s. 4 2-32d. Three months' sight private Bills have seemed to be fairly plentiful at 1s. 4¼d., but found no takers at that rate. The tone was still steady at closing, at the following quotations:—

	Ready.	Forward.	
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	1s. 4 3-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 1-32d.	1s. 4 3-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·72½	1·72½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very quiet to-day at 100¾ for Four per cents for cash, 100 11-16 for the coming account, and 100 9-16 for the September settlement, with little business reported on any line. The other paper is quoted at 104¾, nominal.

SHARES have been active to-day, with a good enquiry for Mill Scrip, and transactions have resulted in almost every case in higher rates being established. Coorla Mill shares show an advance compared with our last quotations of Rs. 100; City of Bombay, of Rs. 20; Swadeshi of Rs. 15; Luckmidas Khimji, and Mahalukshmi, of Rs. 10 each; and Alliance, Imperial, Jubilee, Queen, and Ripon, of Rs. 5 each. Star of India are Rs 15 lower. Mofussil Press shares have advanced Rs. 5. Bombay-Burma Trading, second issue, are Rs. 10 lower. Treacher and Co. are up Rs. 10 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 oct.	575
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	940xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Co'rporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	449
National Bank of Indi...		$125		5 pct.	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200			251
Badham Pills & Co. Ld.	750	100	100			176
Bapty Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 1		49
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	533		185			
Bombay Flour Mills Co.	700	50	500	5 p.c.		160
Bombay Saw Mills	800	25	250	10 p.c		510
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,500	100	1,000	...		94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125		2,300
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	275	Rs. 232		510
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	5 p.c.		98
Dyesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...		60
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10		51
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	60	...		51
Indian Guarantee Surety ship Associa...	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.		
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	8½		
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250	...		150
Kynoo & Co. Ld.	4,000	30	175	Rs. 20		202
Kynoo & Co. Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10		95
Marcus & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	12 p.c.		30
Napier Hosiery Co.	200	100	100			
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..		105xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	60	10 p.c.		155
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	5 p.		17
Poona Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs.		60
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	1,00	14	9	341xd
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil		90
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 8		105xd
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	10	9 p.c.		93xd
Southwell and Austin Telephone Co., Ld.	1,000	...	...	...		20
Thacker & Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2		30
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 91		1,300
Western India Fire Mills	1,600	100	100	Rs. 10		155xd
M. Mody & Co	1,000	250	125	all		28
		200		p		460

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...		
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		60	600	Rs. 25		1,150 455
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Manufg. Co., Ld.	9,315	100	100	Rs. 4		101
Alfred Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...		370
Ahmedabad Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..		..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..		..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..		..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		720
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	571	600	600	Rs. 24½		600
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.		600	600	Rs. 20		462½
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35		990
Burat Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	200	Rs. 10		150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	Rs. 0		1,000
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 52		1,120
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,007	200	700	Rs. 30		775
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	940	500	500	Rs. 25		600xd
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 31		665
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		1,055xd
Dawn Mills, Ld.		1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415	500	500	Rs. 2		635xd
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5		690
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co Ld.	2,700	150	150	Rs. 20		175
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..		300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,000	1,000	..		..
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	631	1,000	1,000	...		83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	35		850
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..		695xd
Hinguchar Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½		703
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 31		775
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 81		1,395
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited.	1,261	500	500	Rs. 25		600
Jammeed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15		310
James Greaves Mill Co., Ld.	1,337	500	500	Rs. 2		600xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original...	1,483	500	500	Rs. 11		100
Increased		900	1,000	...		825
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ltd.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55		1,175
Jowraj Saloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		665
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		890
Khatow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	7,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 61		1,155
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,000	0	10	Rs. 5		145
Leopold S. Bicholim & Mfg. Co., Ld.	600		1,000	Rs. 125		2,275
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	657	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		700
Mahalaxmi S. & W. Co. Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5		165
Maugon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70		1,630
Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60		1,350
Nalgaum Cotton Clea

TELEGRAMS.

SIR JOHN GORST, MR. TOM PALMER, AND THE BERARS.

SINGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.*

Truth to-day publishes a batch of somewhat remarkable letters which passed between the late Sir Salar Jung, Mr. Tom Palmer, and Sir John Gorst some years ago.

The letter from Mr. Palmer to Sir Salar Jung encloses a note from Mr. Lochlein, formerly valet to the Prince Consort, to this effect :—"Dear Palmer. Postpone your visit. I am going to Sandringham with the Queen."

Mr. Palmer wrote in 1875 to the then Mr. Gorst :—"I have sent your telegram to Lord Salisbury," who was then Secretary of State for India.

According to one letter which Mr. Palmer sent to the Nizam's Minister, Mr. Gorst's opinion, when Mr. Palmer dined with him, was that if he got the support he expected the question of the Berars would be settled immediately. Papers on the subject were asked for by Lord Salisbury, who, according to Mr. Palmer, was yielding to influential members in favour of the rendition of the Assigned provinces. "Although your Excellency," he continued, "may not appreciate my services, my friend at Windsor repeats his assurances that the Queen has manifested the warmest sympathy with your Excellency's case, and he told me that her Majesty took your Excellency's telegram, and said 'it is very wrong,' and that she would explain the matter to the Prince of Wales. I am glad the case is coming before the House of Commons, and I am certain you will regain the provinces."

Mr. Labouchere expresses his belief that Mr. Palmer enjoyed a retainer of £5,000 a year from the Nizam's Government for several years.

* Delayed in transmission.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

It is believed that Canada and the United States will allow the *modus vivendi*, adopted by the Fisheries Conference, pending the taking of final action upon the Treaty, to continue.

THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.

Advices have been received that Major Barttelot left the Camp at Yambanga early in June with five hundred men to convey supplies to Stanley.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Mr. Henry Richard, the Gladstonian Liberal Member for Merthyr Tydfil, is dead.

[Mr. Henry Richard's death entails a heavy loss on the Liberal party. A staunch, straight-sailing politician, he was an unflagging advocate of the several special subjects he devoted himself to. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* "popular guide to the House of Commons" in its "mems about members" remarks that "Mr. Henry Richard contains a great soul in a small body. He was Secretary of the Peace Society for thirty-seven years, and since 1868, when he was first elected for Merthyr, he has been its fighting champion in the House. He is also great on disestablishment, and was for many years an Independent minister in Southwark." He was educated at the Highbury Congregational College, and at the time of his death was 75 years of age.]

THE MASSOWAH QUESTION.

PARIS, Aug. 23.

M. Goblet's reply to Signor Crispi is couched in terms similar to the note addressed by him to the Powers on the 3rd inst.

THE AMIR OF CABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Mr. Durand leaves for Cabul from Lundi Kotal about 1st October, and remains there about ten days, returning to India in the beginning of November. The Amir lately expressed a wish that a friendly mission should be sent to Cabul to be his guests, and to discuss any questions that might be pending between the two Governments, and it is in response to this invitation that the mission is being sent. Mr. Durand will be accompanied by three or four other officers, including probably a member of the Viceroy's Staff, and by an escort of about one hundred native cavalry, but these details are not yet arranged.

LATER.

The following officers will form part of the mission to Cabul :—Sir Donald Wallace on the part of the Viceroy, Lieutenant-Colonel Neville Chamberlain, and Dr. C. W. Owen.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace accompanies Mr Durand on the mission to Cabul, while the other officers will be Lieutenant-Colonel Neville Chamberlain, an officer to be chosen from among the Punjab Frontier officials, Lieutenant Manners Smith, Military Attache in the Foreign Office, and Dr. Owen, who was Staff Surgeon to Sir Frederick Roberts in Cabul in 1879-80. Sirdar Afzar Jung, of the Nizam's army, and one or more native officers of the Indian Army, familiar with Afghanistan, will also be attached to the mission. The 18th Bengal Lancers will furnish the escort, Captain G. A. Money being in command, with Lieutenants Eardley-Wilmot and K. Chesney as his subalterns. The mission will have their rendezvous at Lundi Khana, and will thence proceed in ten marches to Cabul. Heliographic communication will, if possible, be established along the route by parties of signallers from native regiments.

THE ARMIES OF NATIVE STATES.

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

It is probable that any arrangement come to with the Native Chiefs to assist the Government of India in which their troops will be an earnest of the mode in which it is intended to deal with the offers of other Native States, that is to say, where Native States have a good available troops and desire to maintain some of them in readiness for active service, the Government of India is likely to take their offers into consideration, and to meet them as far as possible. The general principle observed in any organization of this kind will be in accordance with the views of the Native States themselves, and will in no sense be a return to the employment of native contingents commanded by native officers.

MILITARY POLICE IN THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

A resolution is published to establish a military police force in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands,

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Rules are published under which certificates of age and nationality will be issued to natives of India who are candidates for the Indian Civil Service examinations in England. Candidates must obtain certificates before leaving India from the Secretary to the Government of the province or the Collector of the division.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. J. C. Cordery is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

The services of the Hon'ble R. F. Rampini and H. W. Gordon are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham is granted leave for two months from the 16th November.

Colonel L. H. E. Tucker officiates as Chief Commissioner in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the absence of Colonel Codell.

The services of Sir J. W. Tyler are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.-W. Provinces.

Furloughs : Colonel G. L. K. Hewitt, 182 days, and Lieutenant K. P. Burne, one year.

THE TELLICHERRY BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

Judgment was delivered in the above case this morning. In the first case, the first accused, Kunjen Menon, Sub-Judge, was found guilty on all counts and entenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 10,000, in default nine months' further imprisonment. The second accused, Kunhi, Pakki, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. In the second case the first accused, Kunjen Menon, was found guilty under section 164 and sentenced to the same punishment as in the first case, to take effect after the expiration of the first term. The second accused, Sankunni Nair, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs 1,000, in default six months' further imprisonment. The third accused, Kannen Nair, was acquitted.

POONA ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 24.

The assault-at-arms continued to-day, commencing at the Gymnasium at 10 a. m. The display of gymnastics was excellent. Staff Instructor McCarthy won the first prize for Europeans, and Staff Instructor Naik Salik Rain, 1st Bombay Lancers, that for natives. The European jumping was good : Private Yates, Lancashire Fusiliers, cleared five foot four ; Lance-Corporal Bartell, Carabineers, five foot three. In the long jump Apothecary Grey cleared nineteen feet. In the morning there was an almost incessant drizzle, and though the afternoon was fine the ground was very slippery, for in the mounted sports two or three horses fall. In the native competition Sword *vs.* Sword a collision took place, in which a man and horse were knocked over and the antagonist's horse lamed. The Duke arrived at 5 o'clock, and expressed a wish to see the competition for Colonel Heyland's prizes, which was the feature of the afternoon. The test for these comprised riding school examination, jumping, standing fire, lying down, &c., which on the whole was good. The jumping was indifferent. The attendance was not so large as on the first day, but will be greatly improved to-morrow, when the sports terminate with a very interesting programme. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief gives the swords presented to the best man-at-arms, Europeans and native.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

A punitive expedition against the Black Mountain tribes will probably take place in October. The plans for the campaign are just now under consideration at army head-quarters.

The composition of the Crawford Commission is now being considered by the Government of India.

PROHIBITION OF FOREIGN SALT ACROSS THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 24.

A telegram from Bhamo states that the Yunan Government prohibits the passage of foreign salt across the frontier in order to protect the native salt revenue, but the local Government received no information as yet on the subject. If correct, this would entail a diminution to the trade through Bhamo to the value of about eight lakhs annually.

SURRENDER OF DACOIT CHIEFS.

News from Northern Shan States have arrived of the expected submission of Nga Moung, ex-Sawbwa, Mainlung, on condition he is reinstated in office under Theebaw Sawbwa, to whom Mainlung is granted by us.

Two men belonging to the same state, on demand by Mr. Colquhoun, D.C., Ruby Mines, surrendered for robbery with murder committed in British territory.

Nga Yahnain dacoit Boh, Sagaing district, surrendered with arms and followers.

Po Moung, a noted dacoit chief in Tharrawaddy, who helped to keep the district in ferment since the beginning of 1886, has been caught.

Only one more principal dacoit Boh Ngau is now at large in that district. The fact that such men are being captured or killed one after another in Upper and Lower Burma have discouraged their followers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

HONGKONG, Aug. 24.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 5th instant, arrived here yesterday morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight..	1s. 3¼d.
2½ pct cons. Consols for account.....	99⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
4per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. "	69⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105½
Bar Silver	42 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Aug. 23.

10 p.m.	77·7

FRIDAY, Aug. 24.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	80·2
2 p.m.	79·5
4 p.m.	79·7

MR. WILLIAM ADAMS, jun., was the discoverer of the celebrated petrified forest of Arizona, now generally known as Chalcedony Park. This deposit is situated about twenty-five miles south-east of Holbrook, in Apache country. The silicified trees are found protruding from the volcanic ash and lava, which is covered with sandstone to the depth of twenty or thirty feet. Sections of this fallen forest, whose only rivals are the giants of the Yosemite and Calaveras, lie around in profusion, measuring from two to ten feet in diameter, containing all the colours of the rainbow, some of whose hearts are solid crystals of amethyst and topaz, and only a slight degree from the diamond in hardness. Every colour found in nature or the arts is reproduced in these fallen agatised monarchs.

THE NEWEST PLAY.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

WHILE the embers of the burnt house in Wigmore Street are hot, and the remains yet unburied of the poor old lady whose allotted lease of life was prolonged for ten years to end at length ended so cruelly through the slowness of our fire escape service, it is opportune that the manager of the Princess's Theatre has set his company to lay the "Still Alarm," a comedy drama which, in introducing an exact representation of the central fire station in New York, with its splendid time-economising novelties, turns the theatre into a technical training school where Londoners may have an object-lesson in go-ahead Yankee ways.

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There is nothing more exciting in the every day monotony of London life than the cry of "fire," which means so much in the densely-populated, over-built streets of our great city ; and of all sights the most inspiriting is the rush of the fire brigade, with its prancing horses, its steaming engine and its yelling crowd of volunteer attendants to the rescue of the unfortunates, whose life or property is in danger. So the great advertisements of the "Still Alarm" caught every one's eye, and on its first night at the Princess's there was not a vacant place. We had seen the flower battle at Monte Carlo put on the stage with its horses, carriages, ladies, gentlemen, blossoms, bonbons and all, but that was played to slow music. It was a saunter across the footlights, easy, languid, and gracefully deliberate. But the manning of the fire-engine and its wild flash past was something more. It was certainly a triumph of realism, and realism seems to be the highest ideal aspired at on the stage of the present day.

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Dogs, horses, monkeys, babies, kittens, all are pressed into the service. They slink, or trot, or gambol, or toddle, or tumble in upon the scene, and everyone yells with delight, and claps and thinks them the most accomplished actors, though they have only all the time been their natural selves. Realism has certainly been successfully attained in the mounting of the "Still Alarm." There is the whole plant for a nice little fire station ready ; the American fire-engines, all burnished brass, the two beautiful Arabian horses Pegasus and Bucephalus, whose trappings, and harness, &c., are removed, and put on in a most marvellous manner by means of a brass rod arrangement that holds it suspended in place for immediate use, so that the horses can be ready in a second for any emergency. It was very interesting to see the whole routine of a fire station gone through. The firemen, returning from their work in New York fashion, sung glees as they came upon the scene, and sung them so well that there was no suggestion of injury to the throat from smoke or fumes as one might have expected. Then they retired to rest before the public in their pretty dormitory with its white counterpaned beds, and apparently were soon lost to us all in the land of dreams. Suddenly came the fire alarm, what is called the still alarm, which, strange to relate, is not a silent message transmitted by wires, but one spoken through a telephone. In an instant the men were roused, and had slid down by brass poles to the central hall, where the horses, already harnessed by the brass rod arrangement, were ready attached to the engine, and like lightning horses, men and engine flashed past out of our sight. It was one of the most wonderful instances of speed ever seen. The delighted audience clapped and cheered, and shouted for the author, but at first no author was produced. Mr. Harry Lacy, as the fireman Jack Manley, came before the curtain and bowed. But that was not enough. Then the villain of the piece came forward and was hissed. Then the heroine, and sub-heroine, and the demi-semi-villains and heroes and heroines, followed by the horses and the fireman's dog. But though there was a company of men and animals sufficient to stock an ark, reminding us as they filed by the footlights of the old ditty "The animals came in one by one, hurrah !" it did not satisfy the appreciative public. So eventually Mr. Joseph Arthur came forward, and only when they had cheered him to the echo were they satisfied. I must acknowledge they were not hard to please, for "stripped of its accessories, the play of itself had no points."

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The worn threadbare plot of a crime, committed by one man, being hidden through the cowardice of another, is once again turned to account. An incriminating letter which passes through many hands before it reaches those for whom it is intended, a death-bed scene, which is no death-bed but a make-believe, a quarrel with knives, and a quarrel in which an old man's woollen necktie is the chief weapon. Such things as these form the chief incidents in a play of four acts, which has not motive sufficient to give interest to one. Of course, there was love-making. How could it—? without our little romance ? Miss Mary Rorke, as the heroine, a young lady in love with a fireman, makes ardent protests to him, and when she has to give him up complains in truly melodramatic fashion of her bursting heart. Now when actors and actresses go in for realism at all, they ought to try to be consistent. Nineteenth century hearts that beat inside pretty poplin dresses do not burst openly no more than 19th century fire-engine boilers in bright brass covers blow up with a loud report. If they burst, they do it without noise and scandal on the quiet, and the public is not the wiser. But Miss Mary Rorke, as Miss Elinore Fordham, does not realize this fact. She raves and rants and mourns her love like a mediæval maiden, instead of the improved modern article that she is supposed to be. All the time, however, she looks soft and pretty, and her dresses are becoming and fit well. It is true her movements are a little constrained by their too excellent fit. Her arms have not the pliancy that nature gave them ; and when she runs, her feet, I dare not in criticising an American heroine mention even ankles) are hampered by the rich fulness of her skirts. But nowadays we do not think of actresses but of their clothes. And Mary Rorke makes as pretty a costume stand as most other girls, and has a pleasant voice besides. In a morning dress, of soft blue and white flowered washing silk, showing an underskirt of white in front, she looked particularly nice. A light chocolate poplin, with amber-beaded trimming, where the dress opened to show a vest and petticoat of delicate yellow, was also effective and becoming, but what I most admired was a walking costume of gobelin blue, trimmed with beaver. The petticoat and vest were velvet, and the over-skirt, which was edged all round with beaver, was of the same shade of blue, but of some dull contrasting stuff. Her hat of blue velvet, with brown feathers falling forward on the crown, was an adaptation of the "directoire," which as a bonnet did not altogether suit English tastes. Miss Fannie Leslie, who acted the part of Cad, an exponent of English music-hall art, was smart and pretty ; at first her costumes were a trifle mixed, suggesting donations from many people, or bargains and remnants picked up during years. But she danced and sung in a manner that fascinated the house, though it could not be called very high art. With a newspaper twisted into a fan, and a ragged old shawl, she pirouetted about lightly, singing all the time in a kind of a defiantly happy way, like an ill-conditioned, tattered and grimy London sparrow. When music-hall engagements were of a better paying kind, she developed in taste, and wonderfully soon the sparrow lost its identity in the plumage of a Bird of Paradise. A fawn-coloured cloth walking suit, with fur, was one of her prettiest toilets, though it had nothing but its pleasant colour and simplicity to recommend it.

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It is strange how little the winter costumes that were worn impressed us. In winter one shudders at the idea of an actress in a print dress, and in spite of stage sunshine and the leafy shade of scenic trees, one never forgets that it is only summer in the play. But last night we accepted winter as if it were already here. It is true, of course, we have had no fine weather. Rain and north-east wind have made us forget what it is not to want our fur boas and our ulsters, and when, occasionally, there is a gleam of sunshine, we resent it as out of place. Yesterday for the first time for weeks the sun took courage to shine out. Of course, we were not ready for it, and we had to return home oppressed. To-day with new hope we begin summer afresh. Cambrics and prints are once more produced, hats covered with a leafy verdure that would have looked more natural in a brighter season, and rank vegetation, abundant enough to make an elaborate salad, emerge from the retirement of the bonnet-box, and sunshades, whose situations have been regular sinecures, come again to the fore. The weather, bless it, as the Irish nurses say of their babies, to keep them from being overlooked, has taken a turn for the better. May our baby summer thrive under our equally tender treatment.

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If the present rage for recitation grows apace, actresses will have to look sharply after their own interests, for the recitatist soon steps from a drawing-room platform to the wider arena of the theatrical stage. A comparatively newly-discovered star, in the world of recitation, is Miss Romola Tinte, a pretty girl who, clinging with tenacity to the doctrine that rich and simple dresses are the most fitting and becoming, is known as "the last of the æsthetes." Like the last of the Palæologi, she has enough, and more than enough, to do to hold her ground. People who were most wildly enthusiastic in praise of limp draperies during the time of the poppy and the lily craze are most intolerant now that it is no longer fashionable, and they cry down Miss Romola Tinte's quaint frocks, her loose sleeves, and her sometimes plaintive bearing. But for all that they cannot deny that her toilettes are becoming, and her easy flowing sleeves suit admirably when she accompanies her recitation with impassioned or imploring gestures.

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Another star that has lighted up our little sky lately is Mrs. Chandler Moulton, the American poetess, who not only recites well, but deigns to recite her own poems. It is a very trying ordeal to go through, I am sure, but Mrs. Chandler Moulton was quite equal to it, and she gave us a pretty thing about past days with great expression. Her voice was to me a little harsh and singsong, and a peculiar plan of sustaining the last word of a line until the next line was begun seemed a little strained and affected ; but her delivery otherwise was successful.

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Paris journalists are very sarcastic about the illsuccess of the Conservatoire in discovering stars among the numbers who go there to study singing and declamation. It appears that instead of making out orbs of first magnitude, the luminous bodies lately discovered have been of very fifth rate quality and only capable like a damp Bryant and May match of emitting one faint twinkle. Instead of calling it the Conservatoire, it is suggested that it should be renamed the "National Discourager of Music and Declamation."

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In the musical world here, this week has given us a remarkable marriage ; in the artistic world, it has brought death. Sir Charles Halle and Madame Norman Neruda were married at the Pro-cathedral, Kensington, on Tuesday, and the same day Mr. Frank Holl, one of the most clever and indefatigable of portrait painters, died at the comparatively early age of forty-two. Mr. and Mrs. Holl were but twenty-one when they married, looking forward, hopefully no doubt, to the happiness of going up the hill of life and down again on the other side together, but it was not to be. The painter, working hard and enthusiastically, broke down before his life work was half finished. There are not many artists who have left so famous a list of paintings to keep alive their name, and there are still fewer men who have left behind so pleasant a name.

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The Home Rule Union have begun, and propose holding in future a series of drawing-room meetings at which those learned in the doctrines expound them to the unlearned. In the artistic world there have been over so many 'vast (as polite people who do not wish to be personal say) to the creed Mr. H. Thornycroft and Mr. Marcus Stone are two who have lately professed their belief in it, as the remedy for Irish ills, and the English ills that are their consequence ; and to judge by the immense number of artistic dresses worn at the meetings, one must agree that among painters and their wives, and their sisters, and their cousins, and their aunts, the movement seems to be becoming popular. Mr. Gill, M.P., a very young looking but serious man, addressed a meeting yesterday in Kensington, and inviting questions on all points on which the audience was ignorant, managed to make the discussion interesting and instructive. The different views of the audience were heard and then commented on, and if Mr. Gill did not always succeed in convincing, he certainly proved his own sincerity. A Swedish author, a very striking looking man, with strongly chiselled features, and a long wild mop of light brown curls, took the opportunity in acknowledging the hostess's courtesy, to speak in favour of women's suffrage, the extension in fact of the present arrangement to adult suffrage altogether, and to foretell in a delightfully sanguine manner all the good that would come of having woman's help in politics. There was a pleasant coo of delight from all the women present. They were not yet advanced enough to clap or wave, or raise their voices high above the crowd, but one could tell by the rustling of their dresses and their fluttering laces and feathers that they were cheered. It is such a dreary thing to be always (politically) snubbed and sat upon.

THE PROPOSED PHARMACOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the discussion as to the necessity of a pharmacological Institute as against a children's hospital is going on, it will be of some use and interest to your readers to know that Messrs. Pereira & Co., of Bandora, have recently been helping the cause of Indian pharmacy in a practical manner. They have issued the first fasciculus of their preparations of indigenous drugs with their doses and therapeutic uses. The preparations have been manufactured under the sole supervision of Mr. M. C. Pereira, who is working as superintendent of the pharmaceutical department under Brigade-Surgeon Dymock at the Government Medical Stores of Bombay. From what I know of Mr. Pereira personally, having recently had charge of the Medical Stores for a short time, I can vouch for the purity of the drugs, as also for the correct method of the preparations, according to the recognized principles of European pharmacy. The preparations are besides fresh. Mr. Pereira having extensive knowledge from his personal experience of several years at the Stores as to how and when extracts and powders go bad and fail in producing the desired therapeutic effects, the preparations are carefully made and preserved. I am myself using some of them. This is not the place for me to dwell on the scientific result of my inquiries regarding the efficacy of his preparations. But if any physician is keen on trying the drugs here he has them ready prepared. Mr. Pereira's work shows what single-handed efforts at practically putting to test past experience can achieve. Mr. Pereira is the first in the field of research, though of humble pretensions, and I commend his work to those who are interested in the progress of Indian pharmacy and pharmacology.—Yours, &c.,

August 23. K. R. KIRTIKAR.

THE LATE SIR GANPATRAO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The loss which the Gwalior State has sustained by the death of Sir Ganpatrao Khadkay, President of the Council of Regency, which occurred on Friday last, is really irreparable. Sir Ganpatrao had administered the affairs of the State for over twenty-five years. In Native States the rulers are so fickle-minded that they do not allow any Minister to retain his place for a long term of years. It speaks well therefore for the sagacity of the late Maharajah Scindia that he allowed Sir Ganpatrao to continue in office for an unprecedentedly long period. After the death of the late Maharajah the British Government made the best possible arrangements for the conduct of the Gwalior Administration, and up to the time of his death Sir Ganpatrao practically enjoyed the same powers he formerly had. There is no one at Gwalior, either among the councillors or other officers, who can be a fit successor to Sir Ganpatrao. General Bapooshob Avad and Santoba Tembak are, however, pretty well qualified to step into his position. The latter has had many years' official experience. The same cannot be said of the former. But he is very popular at Gwalior, by reason of his straightforward conduct. Bulwantrao Bhayasaheb, the natural son of the late Maharajah, is an aspirant to the Presidentship, and he has received some education. His youth is, however, a positive disqualification. If a local candidate is to be chosen, General Bapooshob Avad is most eligible for the vacant office. If the Government should decide to appoint an outsider the choice should fall either on Rajah Sir T. Madhavrao or his worthy cousin, Dewan Bahadur R. Ragoonathrao. Mr. Keavy has now a very difficult task before him. But during the short period he has been at Indore he has shown his capability for doing full justice to the high and responsible position he holds in Central India. He is already at Gwalior, and he must, by this time, have almost made up his mind as to what should be done in respect to the filling up of the vacancy.

August 22. MODERATION.

THE Shanghi magistrate has lately shown that he is in earnest in his proclamation against cruelty to slave girls bought for a life of shame. An infamous woman who was convicted of so ill-treating one of these unfortunates as to drive her to suicide has received two hundred blows with the whip and been led through the quarters where such cruelties most frequently occur, bearing on board on her back a metrical proclamation detailing her offence, and warning other people not to imitate her.

THE Berlin *Borsen-Courier* prints an interesting letter from a lady at Versailles, in whose house the late Emperor Friedrich lived during the winter of 1870-71 :—

"Those were indeed bad times," she says, "but we thought ourselves happy to be under the protection of that stately and friendly gentleman, who appears to us as we now think of him to have been a good genius who warded off mischief from our household. Although according to the laws of war he was our master and the owner for the time of all that we had he behaved himself always as if he were our guest, I can never forget the gentleness with which he used to ask for anything, whether for himself or his adjutant, apologising for giving us trouble, fearful of causing any inconvenience and inquiring whether this or that would interfere with our own arrangements." On Christmas eve, when a huge chest arrived from Berlin for the Crown Prince, he invited his hostess and her family to partake of his Christmas cake. "This cake," said he, as he cut off slices for the French ladies, "was baked by my wife, and I must oblige you to taste it." He then chatted to them about the Christmas festival, in his own happy household, and translated passages from the letter of the Crown Princess and the letters of his two eldest children—Wilhelm, the present Emperor, and Charlotte. "In those fateful days," she continued, "we learned to know the whole good and open heart of your late Emperor. On the terrible January 19, 1871, when there was fighting at Mont Valerien, Bougival, and St. Cloud, and our troops were driven back upon Paris, many thousands of my fellow-countrymen were taken prisoners. At six o'clock in the evening the Crown Prince had learned that among them there were several men who were not professional soldiers—lawyers, artists, teachers, merchants, and others. He asked the French officers who were taken prisoners to notify to these civilians that if they gave their names to him he would place accounts at their service, so that they might return to their homes and work. This generous noblesse in your Prince made a deep impression upon the French mind. It has never been forgotten, and I know with what profound respect the humanity conqueror was spoken of at that time. The older folk in France, in whom the recollection of those days must always abide, hold the memory of the noble Emperor Friedrich in the greatest honour.

POONA ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

TWENTY years have now passed since the institution at Poona of this annual meeting, which from a comparatively small beginning has gradually developed into one of the largest of its kind in India. Of late years, and in particular during the tenure of Major Greame in the office of Inspector of Gymnasia, Bombay Presidency, the meeting has advanced with rapid strides. In the various improvements effected by him in the general management of the fixture, Major Greame received much help from his chief inspector, Sergeant-Major Gorman, upon whom much of the heavy work devolved ; and Major James, the present Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, who is every whit as keen and energetic as his predecessor, is fortunate in having been able to retain the services of the same experienced warrant officer. Last year the experiment was tried of condensing the three days' meeting into two ; and this was generally voted a success, as the public tired of a too long series of events, and as a rule only turned out for the specially interesting contests of the last day. This has been found impossible in the present year, from more than one cause. In the first place the entries have been unusually large ; and, secondly, the funds have permitted of a considerable extension of the programme. In reply to an application for support forwarded to them by Major Greame, the Committee of the Royal Military Tournament at Islington last year announced through their secretary, Major Tulley, that they would contribute the sum of £40 as a financial aid, and also four of their handsome bronze medals. This reply was not received until the programme for the sports of the 1887 had been circulated, and Major James therefore wisely determined to hold over the handsome grant of the R. M. Tournament until this year. The change, from three days to two, although recognised as somewhat difficult of accomplishment, was generally regarded by the public as a move in the right direction ; and it may be found possible to continue it in future years, at any rate so far as the public display is concerned. What the majority of spectators want to see is a succession of short interesting events, and there are several contests, the preliminary heats of which might well be got through before hand at the Central Gymnasium, in presence of a committee, leaving only the final struggles to be fought out in public. Such events, as the high jumps, fencing, mounted competitions, and especially bayonet *versus* bayonet, become wearisome from too frequent repetition, and a single deciding contest, or two at the most, would be far more appreciated and save a great deal of time.

The sports commenced at the Central Gymnasium, at 10 a.m., on Thursday morning, the Europeans competing for the prizes given for fencing, bayonet *versus* bayonet, sword *versus* bayonet, and single-stick practice, whilst the native troops (outside) were engaged in *Gat-ka-Furree* and wrestling. About 11-30 a.m. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief drove up, and was received at the entrance by Major James, Inspector of Gymnasia, by whom he was conducted to the School of Arms. His Royal Highness was attended by Captains Herbert and Ferguson, A.-D.-C.'s, and remained for about an hour and a half, dividing his time between the European and Native sports. Major-General F. B. Solly-Flood, Commanding Poona Division, and a large number of officers of the garrison were also present in the Gymnasium. It was hoped that all but the final heats would be disposed of before the dinner-hour, but this was found impossible, and the sports were therefore continued after dinner, whereby no delay of over an hour was caused in the events which were fixed for decision on the race-course.

Several improvements conducing to the increased comfort of spectators have been carried out on the course this year, chief among these being the erection, by the Bombay Sappers and Miners, of a stand, 50 ft. square, formed of planks, supported on barrels, the whole being roofed with the fly of a large tent so as to afford ample shelter both from the sun and in the event of rain. The wise forethought, of which this was the outcome, was soon apparent, as a shower came on during the afternoon which drove many ladies into this harbour of refuge, from which they were hardly disposed to emerge again, finding that it was sufficiently high to command a capital view of the whole course. The front and both sides of this stand were roped off and fringed with crotons and other plants, so that people could move about in comfort and without fear of too close a contact with the crowd. Those who were punctual to the time at which the sports were advertised to commence passed rather a weary hour, for there was nothing whatever to see or do, and the solitary clown (who by the way was rather well made-up) afforded no amusement owing to the crowd of unwashed chokras who followed him wherever he went. It was a great relief when the Band of the 1st Bombay Lancers arrived and established themselves on the lawn, and they had only played one selection when the Staff arrived from the Gymnasium, and the real business of the afternoon commenced.

All things considered—the Fancy Fair, and the languid interest usually taken in all but the last day's sports, the attendance on the ground was rather larger than usual, and some of the contests were certainly worth seeing. A start was made with the final ties of the Bayonet *versus* Bayonet ; and in this Sergeant Young, 2nd Gloster Regiment, had very hard luck, as he was called upon to join issue with four fresh opponents in succession, but won in spite. Lieutenant Devlin, however, did very well, coming in good second. There being only two prizes for this event, Mr. Devlin, like a good sportsman, waived his claim to the second prize in favour of Corporal Sheppard, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was third. Whilst this was in progress, the mile race was started ; and as the invincible Gunner Daniels has left the station, and the Gunner who ran second to him in the open mile (at the Durham L. I. Sports) last year was in hospital, the race appeared to be a very open one. Private R. Pattison, of the Durham L. I., was much fancied by the men of his regiment, but was beaten by about five yards by Lance-Corporal W. Dunbar, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the time as shown by Messrs. Lund and Blockley's chronograph being 5 minutes 13 seconds. This was pretty good, considering that the race was run on rather long grass, and that the first quarter was run up the hill, which has proved fatal to the chance of so many horses.

H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief having expressed a wish to see the Royal Artillery tent-pegging by sections, that event was postponed until after his arrival. He came at 5-15 p.m., attended by Captain Ferguson, A.-D.-C., and was followed about a quarter of an hour later by H. H. the Duchess of Connaught and H. E. Lady Reay, who were at once conducted to the stand. The competition for the "Best Man-at-Arms" had just commenced, when the Royal party drove up ; but after two or three bouts there was a pause, and the men were fallen in for tent-pegging. This event is always watched with great interest by Europeans and natives alike, and great was the excitement among the latter after the two runs in which the four pegs were all carried off. The following are the details of this event :—

I-B. R. H. A. 1st Section.

1st run—One peg taken and two struck.

2nd run—All four pegs taken. This section had hard luck in their first run, two pegs being fairly struck, but held by the hard ground.

I-B. R. H. A. 2nd Section

1st run—One peg taken, and one struck.

2nd run—Three taken, one struck

R-1 R. A.

1st run—Two pegs taken, another dislodged.

2nd run—Two pegs taken and two struck.

F-3 R. A. 1st Section.

1st run—One peg taken.

2nd run—Two pegs taken and one struck.

F-3 R. A. 2nd Section

1st run—Three pegs taken.

2nd run—One peg taken and one touched. Another peg was taken, but the man dropped his spear.

In the 1st run one man unsaddled his peg, but the spear stuck in the ground and was wrenched from his grasp. In the 2nd run another peg was struck fair, but the spear broke short off close to the head.

G-3 R. A.

1st run—All four pegs taken.

2nd run—One taken, one touched.

In the second run another peg was taken, but the man unfortunately dropped his spear.

J-4 R. A.

1st run—One peg taken.

2nd run—One peg touched.

The iron-bound soil of the race-course was dead against good tent-pegging, and most of the mishaps that occurred were due to this cause.

After the conclusion of the tent-pegging, the artillery proceeded to carry out cutting practice at "Heads and Posts," a hurdle being placed between two of the posts. This practice was fairly good, but nothing over the average, and was won by Sergeant C. Hutchins, G-B., R.H. A., Sergeant-Major J. Learmont, J-4 R.A., taking the second prize. A ½ mile race was won easily by Private H. Day, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers) in the excellent time of 56 seconds. Private J. Leigh, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, taking the second prize. The two prizes given for the "Wheel Race" were won by Gunners J. Barr (J-4 R.A.) and G. Nunn (F-3 R.A.), respectively. The remainder of the afternoon was passed in competitions for the title of "Best man-at-arms." Some of these were very interesting ; a good man with rifle and bayonet feels pretty safe from the attack of a Lancer, and generally wins, especially in a small arena where he can follow his man up and catch him on the turn. Sword *vs.* Lance is a different matter, and although a good swordsman may easily parry the lance, he finds it hard to get at his assailant, and in fact can only hope to catch him whilst turning. During the course of these contests one accident occurred which might have been attended with serious results, one of the seconds being knocked down by a Lancer's horse. Fortunately no damage was done beyond a severe shaking. Just at dusk a heavy shower came on, which caused a general stampede [illegible] sports to a summary [illegible]

The following were the results of the native sports held in the Gymnasium compound in the morning :—

GAT-KA-FURREE—

Lce. Naik Shudoo Sher, 6th Bo. Inf.	1
Trooper Buksh Singh, 2nd Hyderabad L. C.	2
Dr.-Major Sheik Fakira, Marine Batta	3
Serpoy Kilas Singh, 16th Bo. Inf.	4

WRESTLING (the best pairs from one Regiment)—

Havildar Darbari Khan, 29th Bo Inf (Belooch)	1
Sepoy Bagwandeen " "	
Gunner Mon Raj, No. 1 M.-Battery	2
" Lakshiman " "	
Sepoy Bora Khan, 9th Bo. Infy.	3
" Bela Singh " " "	

THE PHILHARMONIC CONC

"THE INDIAN CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW."

The current number of the new Church Quarterly contains an excellent photo etching of the Bishop of Bombay, unaccompanied however by any record of an academical and ecclesiastical career that would have furnished ample material, we should have thought, for biographical appreciation. Bombay churchmen will notice with interest the first of a series of papers on the Book of Common Prayer, from the pen of Archdeacon Stead—papers which that scholarly clergyman puts forward with no claim to originality, but as the results of close reading and sifting of theological books inaccessible to many intelligent Church people. The Rev. Janni Ali, as a contrast from Mahomedanism, is a witness in the famous controversy raised by Canon Taylor to whom most people interested in the matter will give a hearing. The editor's narrative of a visit to the Andamans is noteworthy for this, if for nothing else, that it proves that there is at least one man in India who could bring himself to look upon those isles of ill omen as a place in which to spend a happy three months' privilege leave. Mr. Dyer's experiences of the Andamans seem to have been pleasant enough, but he has scarcely established for them a reputation as a holiday resort. The Rev. S. B. Taylor's plea for the establishment of a cathedral body at Calcutta, if valid, is as applicable to Bombay and to Madras as to the first-named city. There would be much to be said for it if the times were more favourable than they are just now to any expenditure on ecclesiastical purposes in excess of the actual necessities of the Church. Those who advocate outlay of this kind would do well to remember that the time may not be far distant when the English Church in India will need for the satisfaction of more urgent requirements the money that Mr. Taylor proposes to expend in the endowment of canonries and cathedral clergy. The only other paper of Indian interest in the present number is a chapter of recollections of Dr. Kay, Principal of Bishop's College, from 1849 to 1861.

CASSELL'S MINIATURE CYCLOPÆDIA.

A CYCLOPÆDIA which the author designs shall be carried in the pocket will not raise great expectations in regard to its fulness. But Mr. Clowes has been marvellously successful in compressing matter into the 750 pages of his little volume. The cyclopædia contains about 30,000 articles, in which information is said to be given on nearly two hundred thousand questions—an achievement in the art of condensation which it would be difficult to surpass. The author is indebted for his economy in space to the device of a German worker in the same field, who has invented a series of symbols representing phrases and words constantly in use in a cyclopædia. Thus a tiny leaf represents "botany, botanist, botanical," a pair of balances "law, lawyer, legal," and so on, with indefinite advantage in the saving of space. Considering the abbreviations which the compiler has imposed upon himself, and it is likely to become one of the handy reference books.

ON HORSES.*

[illegible]book will be found useful. [illegible]want of an easily available [illegible] all practical purposes it [illegible] of ordinary requirements, [illegible]ons as to the selection of a [illegible]to condition, feeding and [illegible]shoeing and foot diseases, and [illegible]ment of the various ailments that [illegible] is heir to. Much of the matter is [illegible]m the larger works of recognized authorities, and the advantage of having their directions [illegible]in so handy a form will be appreciated by [illegible]ed many readers. One interesting chapter in the book contains some brief hints on long distance riding, the result of Captain Young's experience in conducting a party of his regiment from Poona to Malegaon, a distance of 184 miles, done in sixty hours and a half.

*"Hints on Horses." Collected by Captain H. P. Young, Poona Horse. *Bombay Gazette* Press.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 24.—The barometric changes are everywhere small and unimportant, except in Bengal, where the depression has concentrated further, and is apparently moving slowly to north-west. The barometer has risen rapidly at Saugor Island, and fallen equally rapidly at Burdwan and [illegible] Saugor [illegible] stormy [illegible]vy rain [illegible] [illegible]Burma, [illegible]rs else. [illegible] India. [illegible]erday; [illegible] [illegible]y yet

The monastery, which is called the Abbey of Gethsemane, was founded forty years ago by a delegation from the Abbey La Meilleraye, of the Department of the Loire-Inferieure, France. The domain of the abbey comprises some seventeen hundred acres of land, part of which is tillable, while the rest consists [illegible] range of wooded knobs that furnish timber to the [illegible]nastery steam saw-mill. Around this domain lie the [illegible]ands of Kentucky farmers. Architecally there [illegible] little to please the æsthetic sense in the monastery [illegible]ilding. It is a great quadrangular pile of brick, [illegible]ree stories high, heated by furnaces and lighted by [illegible]s.

IDLENESS THE ENEMY OF THE SOUL.

Idleness to the Trappist is the enemy of the soul and one of his vows is manual labour. Whatever a monk's previous station may have been, he must perform, according to abbatial direction, the most [illegible] services. None are exempt from work; there [illegible]e among them for the sluggard. When it is [illegible]e in mind that the abbey is a self-dependant institution, where the wealthy must be maintained, the plea thereof for, the dead buried, the necessity for which work becomes manifest. In fact, the occupations are about as various as those of a modern factory. There is scope for intellects of all degrees and talents of well-nigh every order. Daily life, unremittingly from year to year, is an exact system of [illegible] hours. The community do not till the [illegible] greater part of their land is occupied by [illegible]t farmers, and what they reserve for their own use is cultivated by the so-called "family brothers," who, it should be noted, have no families, but live as tenants on the abbey domain, subject to the abbot's authority, without being members of the order.

THE MONKS AT WORK.

The monks, however, do labour in the ample gardens, orchards, and vineyard from which they derive their sustenance. They also steam mill and grain mill, in the dairy and the cheese factory. Thus picturesquely engaged one may find them in autumn: monks gathering apples and making barrel after barrel of pungent cider, which is stowed away in the vast cellar as their only beverage except water monks repairing the shingle roof of a stable; monks feeding the huge swine which they fatten for the board of their carnal guests, or the fluttering multitude of chickens from the eggs and young of which they derive a similar revenue; monks in the garden [illegible] around a green and purple heap of turnips, to be stored up as a winter relish of no mean distinction. Amidst such scenes one forgets all else while enjoying the wealth and freshness of artistic effects. What a picture is this young Belgian cheese-maker, his sleeves rolled up above the elbows of his brawny arms, his great pinkish hand buried in the golden curds, the cap of his serge cloak falling back and showing his closely clipped golden-brown hair, blue eyes, and clear delicate skin! Or this Australian ex-farmer, as he stands by the hopper of grist or lays on his shoulder a bag of flour for the coarse brown bread of the monks. Or this drab old French opera-singer, who trotted his brief hour on many a European stage, but now hobbles around, all hoary in his cowl and blanched with age, to pick up a handful of garlic. Or this athletic, sturdily formed young Irishman, turning a great log pod into the glowing coals at the forge mill furnace. Or this slender Switzer, your attendant in the refectory, with great keys dangling from his leathern cincture, who stands by with folded hands and bowed head while you are eating the pagan meal he has prepared, and prays that you be forgiven for enjoying it. From various countries of the Old World men find their way into the abbey of Gethsemane, but among them are no Americans.

THE VOW OF LIFE-LONG SILENCE.

The vow of life-long silence taken by the Trappist must of course not be construed literally; but after all there are only two occasions during which it is completely set aside—when confessing his sins and when singing the offices of the Church. At all other times his tongue becomes, as far as possible, a superfluous member: he speaks only by permission of his superior, and always simply and to the point. The monk at work with another exchanges with him only a few low necessary words, and those that provoke no laughter. Of the three so-called monastic graces, *Simplicitas, Benignitas, Hilaritas*, the last is not [illegible]. Even for necessary speech he is taught to substitute a language of signs, as fully systematized as the speech of the deaf-and-dumb; the abbot is free to speak when [illegible]s his judgment may approve. *Taciturnitas*, says the Trappist, that shuts out new and worldly topics, controversy. It is silence that helps the soul to contemplate with singleness and [illegible]dification the infinite perfections of the Eternal. [illegible] abbey it is this all-pervasive hush that falls like a leaden pall upon the stranger who has rushed in [illegible] the talking universe and this country of free [illegible]. The utmost precaution is taken to avoid noise; [illegible] dormitory not even your guide will speak to [illegible] explains by gesture and signs. During the [illegible] the Trappists allow themselves, if one of [illegible] not wishing to sleep, gets permission to read in his so-called cell he must turn the page of his book inaudibly. In the refectory, while the meal is eaten and the appointed reader in the tribune goes through a service, if one through carelessness makes a noise by so much as dropping a fork or a spoon, he leaves his seat and prostrates himself on the floor until bidden by the superior to arise. The same penance is undergone in the church by any one who should distract attention with the clasp of his book.

DRESS AND FOOD OF THE MONKS.

Their dress consists, if he be a brother, of the roughest dark-brown serge-like stuff, the over-garment of which is a long robe; if a father, of a similar material, but white in colour, the over-garment being the cowl, beneath which is the black scapular. He changes it only once in two weeks. The frequent use of the bath, as tending to luxuriousness, is forbidden him, especially if he be young. His diet is vegetables, fruit, honey, cider, cheese, and brown bread. Only when sick or infirm may he take even fish or eggs. His table-service is pewter, plain earthenware, a heavy wooden spoon and fork of his own making, and the bottom of a broken bottle for a salt-cellar.

"THE WORLD FORGETTING, BY THE WORLD FORGOT."

The Trappist does not walk beyond the inclosure except by permission. He must repress all those ineffably tender yearnings that visit and vex the human heart in this life. The death of the nearest kindred is not announced to him. Forgotten by the world, by him it is forgotten. Yet not wholly. When he lays the lashes of the scourge on his flesh—it may be on his curious bones—he does it not for his own sins alone, but for the sins of the whole world; and in his searching self-imposed humiliations there is a silent broad out-reaching of sympathetic effort in behalf of all his kind. Sorrow may not depict itself freely on his face. If a suffering invalid, he must manifest no interest in the progress of his malady, feel no concern regarding the result. In his last hour, he sees ashes strewn upon the floor in the form of a cross, a thin scattering of straw made over them, and his body extended thereon to die; and from this hard bed of death he knows it will be borne on a bier by his brethren and laid in the grave without coffin or shroud.

JOTTINGS FROM A JUDGES' DIARY.

SOME weeks ago we published a number of interesting extracts from Lord Cockburn's Diary. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, reviewing the work, gives others from which we take the following. The *Pall Mall* says:—

It is now nearly five-and-thirty years ago since Lord Cockburn was gathered to his father, and it is surprising that the publication of these jottings should have been so long delayed. His lordship used forcible language sometimes, and probably it was deemed advisable to keep the diary back till most of the "learned brethren" and others of whom he wrote had passed away. Some delay was undoubtedly necessary, for the early appearance of many of his lordship's personal critics sms would have brought a hornets nest about the ears of those responsible for it. But there has been an excess of caution in [illegible] which will tell against the popularity [illegible] And yet the diary is eminently readable. [illegible] burn knew Scotland "circuitously for well" [illegible] a century. He had in 1888 a volume prepared for which to record anything remarkable that might occur on his rounds. The entries were made with wonderful regularity down to within a few days of his death in 1854. Circuit journeys during that period had to be performed largely by road, for the time of general railway communication was not yet. The consequence is that the text is to a considerable extent topographical, but we get withal some glimpses of other times and other manners which are exceedingly interesting.

HE OBJECTED TO KIRK.

It used to be the custom for judges when on circuit in Scotland to march in possession with the municipal authorities to the kirk on Sunday. It was a duty Lord Cockburn shirked whenever he had the opportunity, and it is in a cheerful spirit, therefore, that he records the fact that when at Tarbert on one occasion "there was no church, because the minister had gone to the horse fair at Balloch!" Sometimes, when the judges did go to church, an amusing incident occurred:—When (Lord) Moncrieff was at Glasgow judicially for the first time he went, as he generally does and heard his friend the pious and venerable Dr. Brown preach. He was unwigged, but perfectly well known in the congregation. The worthy doctor was not dreaming either of this judge or of circuits, or any modern thing of the kind, but his text began: 'There was in a city a judge, which feared not God, neither regarded man.' He had only uttered these words when the turn of all heads made him see the learned lord, and he could hardly proceed for confusion and horror. The text has stuck to 'Creofy,' the most religious among us, ever since."

"WE'VE A GREAT DEAL OF BUSINESS."

Of a divine at Inverness, Lord Cockburn writes:—"Our sermon was by a worthy fanatic, Dr. C.—This is the clergyman whose circuit prayer Hermaud (a brother judge) interrupted a few years ago. The rev. gentleman was standing as usual beside his lordship praying away loud and long, as if there had been nothing else to do than to hear him perform, when Hermand gave him a jog with his horse, and whispered with his ordinary oath, 'We've a great deal of business on hand.'"

A STORY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Lord Cockburn was a contemporary of Sir Walter Scott, and we have one anecdote, and only one, about the Laird of Abbotsford. When his lordship was advocate-depute there was on the bench a Lord Craig, who on one occasion "insisted on drawling on at Jedburgh for three entire days." "Scott as sheriff, Campbell of Craigie as counsel, and I as advocate depute, were compelled to drawl on with him. But for Scott's vivacity these days must have proved fatal. His lordship, still in terror of the French Revolution, insisted on himself and us three standing up gravely every day while he toasted the King, and the trumpeters played God save him. One night, when his heart was softened and his eyes moistened by reminiscence and hot brandy and water he told us how he was once driven from the paradise of Barskimming, where he had retreated for nature and romance, by looking out on a dewy morning and seeing the brute (as he called him) of a butcher killing a calf on the lawn. 'Would not you have fled too Mr. Sheriff Scott?' 'No, my lord,' was Sir Walter's reply; 'I would have consoled myself by thinking of a good veal cutlet.'"

THE "TWA GREY-HEADED BLACKGUARDS."

Sometimes, although not very often, incidents occurred in court worth noting. At Glasgow, in 1843, A band of five horrible women—real Glasgow faggots—incorrible devils, were sent to Botany in a batch for a ferocious robbery committed on a decent stranger they had inveigled into their den. I was greatly diverted by overhearing the account which one of them gave in a soliloquy of her learned judges as she was leaving the bar:—"Twa—auld grey headed blackguards! They gie us plenty o' their law but devilish little justice!"

IONA AND THE STINGY MARQUIS.

Lord Cockburn held in great reverence the antiquities of his native land, and he expressed himself strongly regarding the great landowners who allowed monuments and temples to fall into decay. Respecting Iona he wrote:—"All the waters of Loch Fyne will not cleanse them (the Argyllis) from the shame of these neglected ruins. . . . No foul beast ever trod a pearl in the dirt so unconsciously as these titled men have for many ages, but particularly during the last hundred years, deliberately allowed fragments that have been the wonder of thinking men to be reduced to a worse condition than most pigeyes. . . . Every one of them wastes yearly on contemptible ignorance sufficient to transmit these sacred gifts of a former age to succeeding ones, and in such a condition that they might be admired as they descend without having the veneration they inspire marred by unnecessary disgust." About the Marquis of Breadalbane and Kilchurn he remarks:—"Here is a noble Marquis, with an estate of the highest class and no children, who can afford to entertain the Queen and to cover the country from sea to sea with gamekeepers, and to exhaust all the powers of decoration on his residence at Taymouth, but cannot give a mite or a thought for the decency or perpetuation of a great historical relic, in comparison with which in reference even to the dignity of his own estate queens and upholsterers are nothing."

THE JUDGES AND THE BOTTLE.

Regarding the tippling tendencies of his time Lord Cockburn has a good deal to say. The days when the judges had always wine and biscuits beside them on the bench had passed away, but he tells us how their lordships "kept continually munching and quaffing to the great envy of the parched throats in the gallery." The strong-headed judges stood it well. Bacchus had never a victory over Braxfield, but it told plainly enough upon the feeble or twaddling, such as Eskgrove and Craig. Not that the ermine was absolutely intoxicated, but it was certainly very muzzy. This, however, was so ordinary with these sages that it really made little apparent odds upon them. Their noses got a little redder and their speech somewhat thicker, and they became drowsier; but these changes were not very perceptible at a distance; and they all acquired the habit of sitting and looking judicial enough, even when their bottles had reached the lowest ebb."

"I'M THE LAD THAT LOOSES THE NECKCLOTHS."

With one more quotation we must conclude. Lord Cockburn had been spending some days at Kilravock Castle, and he recalls a story of Henry Mackenzie, the author of the "Man of feeling," who says that a sort of household officer was kept there, whose duty it was to prevent the drunken guests from choking. "Mackenzie was once at a festival there, towards the close of which the exhausted torpors sank gradually back and down on their chairs till little of them was seen above the table except their noses; and at last they disappeared altogether and fell on the floor. Those who were too far gone to rise lay still there from necessity; while those who, like the Man of Feeling, were glad of a pretence for escaping, fell into a doze from policy. While Mackenzie was in this state he was alarmed by feeling a hand working about his throat, and called out, A voice answered, 'Dinna be feared, sir, it's me.' 'And who the devil are you?' 'I'm the lad that looses the neckcloths!'"

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CHINESE DISREGARD OF ACCURACY.

IT is a common remark, and as just as it is common, that the first impression which a stranger receives of the Chinese, is that of uniformity. Their physiognomy appears to be all of one type, they all seem to be clad in one perpetual blue, the "hinges" of the national eye, do not look as if they were "put on straight," and the resemblance between one Chinese *queue* and another, is the likeness between a pair of peas emanating from the same pod. But proceeds a writer in the *Herth China Herald*:—

In a very brief experience, the most unobservant traveller learns that whatever else may be predicted of the Chinese, a dead level of uniformity cannot be safely assumed. The speech of any two districts, no matter how contiguous, varies in some interesting and perhaps unaccountable ways. Divergences of this sort accumulate until they are held to be tantamount to a new "dialect," and there are not wanting those who will gravely assure us, that in China there are a great number of different "languages" spoken, albeit the written character is the same. The same variations, as we are often reminded, obtain in regard to customs, which according to a saying current among the Chinese, do not run uniform for ten *li* together, a fact of which it is impossible not to witness singular instances at every turn. A like diversity is found to prevail in those standards of quantity, upon the absolute invariability of which, so much of the comfort of life in western lands is found to depend.

DIVERSITY OF CALCULATIONS.

The most conspicuous instance of this variability in China, is seen in the method of reckoning the brass cash, which constitutes the only currency of the Empire. The system is everywhere a decimal one, which is the easiest of all systems to be reckoned, but no one is aware until he has made particular inquiries, what number of pieces of brass cash are expected in any particular place to pass for a hundred. He will not need to extend his travels over a very large part of the eighteen provinces, to find that this number varies, and varies with a lawlessness that nothing can explain, from the full hundred which is the theoretical "string," to 99, 98, 96, 83 (as in the capital of Shanxi) down, to 33, as in the eastern part of the province of Chihli and possibly to a still lower number elsewhere. The same is true, but in a more aggravated degree, of the weights by which silver is sold. No two places have the same "ounce," unless by accident, and each place has a great variety of different ounces, to the extreme bewilderment of the stranger, the certain loss of all except those who deal in silver, and the endless vexation of all honest persons, of whom there are many, even in China. The motive for the perpetuation of this monetary chaos, is obvious, but we are at present concerned only with the fact of its existence.

OF MEASURES.

The same holds true universally of measures of all sorts. The bushel (*tou*) of one place is not the same as that of any other, and the advantage which is constantly taken of this fact in the exactions connected with the grain tax, would easily cause political disturbances among a less peaceable people than the Chinese. So far is it from being true that "A pint's a pound, the world around," in China a "pint" not a pint, nor is a "pound" a pound. Not only does the theoretical basis of each vary, but it is by common practice (as in the salt monopoly, for example (to fix some purely arbitrary standard, such as twelve ounces, and call that a pound (catty). The purchaser pays for sixteen ounces, and receives but twelve, but then it is openly done and is done by all dealers within the same range, so that there is no fraud, and if the people think of it at all, it is only as a similar unfairness prevails in the measurement of land. In some districts the 'acre' is half as large again as in others, and those who happen to live on the boundary of such alterations, are obliged to keep a double set of measuring apparatus, one for each kind of 'acre.' It is never safe to repeat any statement (as travellers in China are constantly led to do) in regard to the price of such 'catty' of grain or cotton, until one has first informed himself what kind of 'catty' they have at that point. The same holds as to the amount of any crop yielded per 'acre,' statistics of which are not infrequently presented in ignorance of the vital fact that "acre" is not a fixed term.

THE CHINESE MILE.

That a like state of things prevails as to the terms employed to measure distance, every traveller in China is ready to testify. It is always necessary in land travel, to ascertain when the distance is given 'miles' (*li*), whether the 'miles' are 'large' or not! That there is *some* basis for estimates of distances, we do not deny, but what we do deny is that these estimates or measurements are either accurate or uniform. So far as we know a universal experience says that the moment one leaves a great imperial highway, the 'miles' become 'long.' If 120 *li* constitute a fair day's journey on the main road, then on country roads, it will take fully as long to go 100 *li*, and in the mountains, the whole day will be spent in getting over 80 *li*. Besides this, the method of reckoning is frequently based, not on absolute distance, even in a Chinese sense, but on relative difficulty of getting over the ground. Thus it will be "ninety *li*" to the top of a mountain, the summit of which would not actually measure half that distance from the base, and this number will be stoutly held on the ground that it is as much trouble to go this "ninety *li*" as it would be to go 180 *li* on level ground. Another somewhat peculiar fact emerges, in regard to liner measurements, namely, that the distance from A to B is not necessarily the same as the distance from B to A! It is vain to cite Euclidian postulates that quantities, which are equal to the same quantity are equal to each other." In China this statement requires to be modified by the insertion of a negative. We could name a section of one of the most important highways in China, which from north to south is 180 *li*, in length, while from south to north it is 190 *li*, and singular enough, this holds true, no matter how often you travel it, and how carefully the tally is kept! Akin to this, is another intellectual phenomenon to wit, that in China it is not true that the whole is equal to the sum of all its parts.' This is especially the case in river travel. On inquiry you ascertain that it is "forty *li*" to a point ahead. Upon more careful analysis this "forty" turns out to be composed of two "eighteens," and you are struck dumb with the statement that "forty" and "eighteen" are 40, are they not?" In the same manner, "three eighteens" make "sixty," and so generally. We have heard of a case in which an imperial courier failed to make a certain distance in the limits of time allowed by rule, and it was set up in his defense that the sixty *li*" were "large." As this was a fair plea, the magistrate ordered the distance measured, when it was found that it was in reality "eighty-three *li*" and it has continued to be so reckoned ever since.

THE REGULATION OF STANDARDS.

Under these circumstances, it cannot be a matter of surprise to find that the regulation of standards, is a thing which each individual undertakes for himself. The steelyard maker (if that can be called a "steel yard" which is turned from wood) perambulates the street, and puts in the little dots (called "stars"), according to the preferences of each customer, who will have not less than two sets of balances, one for buying and one for selling. A ready made balance, unless it might be an old one, is not to be had, for the whole scale of standards in a fluid condition, to be solidified only by each successive purchaser. The same general truth is illustrated by the statements in regard to age, particularly is in which is at national fait of the Chinese. While it is easy to ascertain one's age with exactness, by the animal governing the year in which he was born, and to which he therefore belongs nothing is more common than to hear the wildest approximation to exactness.

A CHINAMAN'S AGE.

An old man is 'seventy or eighty years of age,' when you know to a certainty that he was seventy only a year ago. The fact is, that in China a person becomes 'eighty,' the moment he stops being seventy, and this 'general average' must be allowed for, if precision is desired. The habit of reckoning by 'tens' is deep-seated, and leads to much vagueness. A few people are 'ten or twenty,' a 'few tens' or perhaps 'ever so many tens,' and a strictly accurate enumeration is one of the rarest of experiences in China. The same vagueness extends upwards to 'hundreds,' 'thousands' and 'myriads,' the practical limit of Chinese counting. For greater accuracy than these general expressions denote the Chinese do not care. One of the initial stumbling-blocks of the student of Chinese is to find a satisfactory expression for identity, as distinguished from resemblance. The whole Chinese system of thinking is based on a line of assumptions different from those to which we are accustomed, and they can ill comprehend the mania which seems to possess the Occidental, to ascertain everything with unerring exactness. The Chinese does not know how many families there are in his native village, and he does not wish to know. What any human being can want to know the number for, is to him an inscrutable mystery. It is 'a few hundreds,' 'several hundreds,' or 'not a few,' but a fixed and definite number it never was and never will be.

CHINESE CHEMISTRY.

The Chinese are unfortunately deficient in the education which comes from a more or less intimate acquaintance with chemical formulæ, where the minutest precision is fatally necessary. The first generation of Chinese chemists will probably lose many of its number, as a result of the process of mixing a few tens of grains of something, with several tens of grains of something else, the consequence being an unanticipated earthquake. The Chinese are as capable of learning minute accuracy in all things, as any nation ever was—any more so, for they are endowed with infinite patience—but what we have to remark of this people is, that at present constituted, they are free from the quality of accuracy and they do not understand what it is. If this is a true statement of a "true fact," two inferences would seem to be legitimate. First, much allowance must be made for this trait, in our examination of Chinese historical records. We can readily deceive ourselves, by taking Chinese statements of number and of quantities to be what they were never intended to be exact. Secondly, a wide margin must be left for all varieties of what is dignified with the title of a Chinese "Census." The whole is not greater than its parts; Chinese enumeration to the contrary notwithstanding. When we have well considered all the bearings of a Chinese "Census," we shall be quite ready to say of it, as was remarked of the United States Supreme Court by a canny Scotchman who had a strong realisation of the 'glorious uncertainty of the law,' that it has the last guess at the case!

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THE DECADENCE OF THE STAGE.

MR. CLEMENT SCOTT has just celebrated the completion of the twenty-fifth year which he has spent in dramatic and criticism. He is undoubtedly one of the first of living authorities upon the modern stage, and a London paper has therefore much satisfaction in printing the following report of an interview with so eminent a critic upon the present position and moral tendency of the stage in London. Anything that Mr. Clement Scott says on the subject will naturally attract universal attention throughout the profession, and it ventures to hope that his candid outspoken confession may lead to a free and vigorous expression of the views of other authorities—managerial, critical, &c.,—on this important subject. In the course of an interview, the report of which we append, Mr. Clement Scott was asked the following question:—

"Has the stage grown more or less useful from a moral and educational point of view in twenty-five years?"

Mr. Scott made this notable reply: "I believe that the advance of education and the cheapening of literature have done immense harm to the literary and poetical stage. In old days people went to the stage to learn; now they come to be amused. They learned Shakspeare at Sadler's Wells (Phelps) and the Princess's (Charles Kean); they read it at home now for sixpence. *The taste for elevated and elevating stage work was never so low as now.* Its censurers were never before so pitiless, so scathing, or so irreverent. The most conscientious manager must tremble when he puts the honest labour of months of toil and study before the stalls who sneer, and the pit that hawls at an instant's error. I wish I could see audiences more devoted to the art, more earnest, more tolerant and less obstreperous."

REVIEWING.

Mr. Clement Scott is no Puritan. He is a man of the world, with a high conception of the functions of a theatrical critic. In reply to a question as to the dramatic criticism of an age which has witnessed such a depravation of the public taste, he said:

"I believe it to be an honestly genuine expression of individual opinon, and that the reviews of stage plays are in the hands of men absolutely incapable of an ungenerous thought or a discreditable action. They may be right and they may be wrong, but their hearts are open and their hands are clean."

WOMEN ON THE STAGE.

We asked Mr. Scott a searching question as to whether he considered the stage a place where women could remain moral and respectable, and what advice he would give young ladies who wished to go upon the stage. This was his reply:—

"My advice would be, 'For heaven's sake, pause!' There is always an opening on the stage for real talent, true genius; but the talent and genius of stage aspirants must not be taken at their own estimate. There are hundreds and thousands of pure, moral, and respectable women on the stage, but the atmosphere of the theatre is trying to the healthy moral constitution. A woman not born and bred in the profession, avowedly of a theatrical stock, must, in a certain sense, lose her self-respect and encounter familiarites, temptations, and outlets for the display of natural vanity from which good women should be safeguarded. A woman may take a header into a whirlpool and be miraculously saved—but then she may be drowned. If a girl knows how to take care of herself she can go anywhere; but I should be sorry to expose modesty to the shock of that worst kind of temptation—a frivolous disregard of womanly purity. One out of a hundred may be safe, but even she must hear things that she had better not listen to and witness things that she had better not see. In every class of life women are exposed to dangers and temptations; but far more in the theatre than elsewhere. All honour and praise to them when they brave them out."

TRYING TO THE MORAL CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Clement Scott, it will be seen, is quite as candid as Mr. Hollingshead in admitting the worst that the Puritans allege against the theatre. "One out of a hundred may be safe;" "the atmosphere of a theatre is trying to the healthy moral constitution." This is the verdict of the editor of the *Theatre*, and the dramatic critic who for twenty-five years has made it his professional business to watch the development of the modern drama. Of the stage itself Mr. Clement Scott is an enthusiast. He says:—

"I believe thoroughly in its humanising possibilities. I am of the opinion that half the wretchedness and sorrow that we see around us could be soothed by the touch of nature, by music, by sweetness, and light. No audience that I have ever come across is incapable of fine feeling. Deep in the dirtiest heart is some pure corner. If I could have my way I would try the effect of taming our savages with beautiful music, homely language, and gentle thoughts."

"Supposing you had the supreme control over the English theatres, would you stop shows such as the Gaiety gives its customers?" Or, to put that question in another form, do you think the display of woman's charms at burlesque theatres, likely to have a healthy influence on public morals?"

"Surely it is unfair to select the Gaiety as the arch type of a reprehensible theatre. The Gaiety entertainment of to-day is in no sense worse than the Lyceam extravaganzas of the days of Planchè and Madame Vestris in 1848. [illegible] exhausting, sumptuous music that sets the blood a-tingle, and warms the blood to be infinitely more demoralizing than the senseless rows of undraped girls with their silly faces and eternal goose step. If I wanted to disgust a boy with all that is unsensible and uninteresting to woman, I would take him behind the scenes. It would soon cure him. When husbands and fathers induce their wives and daughters to dress decently in the stalls we shall have no taste for nakedness on the stage. A decent audience results in a decent entertainment."

LITTLE HOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Considering what Mr. Scott had just told us concerning the degradation of the public taste which has gone on side by side with the spread of education and the increased love of literature, this dictum seems to imply that there is very little hope for improvement.

We append the report of the rest of the interview without further comment.

"And not killed yet?" remarked one of our representatives to Mr. Scott as he entered his charming little "den" overlooking Lincoln's inn fields. "No; not dead yet, not even aweary," replied the well known critic, emerging from behind the oak escritoire at which he was writing. Indeed, Mr. Scott looked as fresh as an athlete in trip top training, a comparison suggested by the startling blue and black blazer which he was wearing. I say startling (writes our contributor) because one is accustomed at first nights to see Mr. Scott enveloped in the mystic folds of a sombre cape. He disrobes himself, adjusts his stall, allows himself a hasty glance round the auditorium, than flouts the footlights, and holds himself aloof from human intercourse until the curtain drops. "I am called morose," mused the critic, "because I decline to join in the chatter of the *flaneurs*. I assure you I am the least morose of men, but when I go to a theatre I go to work, and I do not care to have my attention distracted by irresponsible jabber."

FIRST APPEARANCE.

"It is always sad that actors and actresses are nervous on a first night. Does a veteran critic suffer from the same emotion, Mr. Scott?"

"They are not more nervous than I, let me assure you. Remember that when I leave the theatre at half-past eleven I have to go straight to my office and write a column or a column and a half—that is, from two thousand to three thousand words, in an hour and a half or two hours, knowing full well that what I write will be read by a million people. I am nervous lest my judgment should fail me, and anxious that my verdict should be a just one. Of course it is human to err, but I try to err as seldom and as slightly as possible. Some people think that I am supplied with plots and details, or that I write half of what appears beforehand; but that is quite a mistake. I decline all offers for dress rehearsals, and prefer to write my article from the first impression. I always go to the theatre, and frame what I intend to say in my mind, and, if possible, I always construct the first sentence, which is often a stumbling block."

"Do you find the strain very heavy?"

"During the last few years the number of theatres has increased enormously, and the strain has become heavier. A few weeks ago I sat through fourteen performances in six days. Not bad, I think you will admit."

"That includes *matinees*?"

"*Of course.* The *matinee* is the critic's curse and the manager's good genius. That astute gentleman invites you to *matinnee* after *matinee*. In a year you may find a dozen pieces that are worth putting in the evening bill. They are the manager's gains. The trial costs him nothing, and he may turn up a trump. The critic is the sufferer. His paper is competing with other papers; the piece may be good, therefore he cannot afford to neglect it. Only a general boycott by papers could stop the evil."

SLATING.

"If it is not too personal a matter, I should like to ask how an actor bears with you if you have slated him—slated, I believe, is the right term."

He, of course, is perfectly aware that you are the writer of the article?"

"It passes over," replied the critic, "if he is a sensible man. I have only done my duty to the public, and to them alone am responsible for my opinion. Of course the relations between an actor and a critic must necessarily be sometimes strained if both happen to belong to the same club, but surely it is no worse than the case of the barristers who fight in court and are friendly after. I should like, by the way, to say that I do not style myself a critic in the pedantic sense of the word. I approach a new play as a correspondent would who is sent to give a description of a great function. I certainly endeavour to apportion praise and blame, but I also try to give a vivid description of the play, as photographic as I can make it."

A HISTORY OF THE STAGE.

Then Mr. Scott opened a heavy oaken cabinet which stood between the windows, and produced from its dark interior a charming little silver casket, which was presented to him as a small tribute by the London managers on attaining the silver wedding of Mr. Scott and the English stage. Before continuing the conversation he took me into a second little den which contained tons of theatrical literature, including many dusty volumes of the *Era*, which Mr. Scott said with a sigh constituted the only history of the modern stage that we possessed. "Some day I may write one myself, but it is a difficult task. Here, you see ago some of the materials," and he opened a glass case and showed me little wood boxes full of the correspondence of years with the most prominent theatrical lights of the stage.

"I began to work for the theatre twenty-five years ago," continued Mr. Scott, as we returned to his sanctum, "and here," showing me a sheet of the paper stating that he was the representative of the *Sunday Times*, "are my credentials. In those days there was a free list, on which we were all placed. Now such lists do not exist, tickets for admission being sent as occasion calls. In those days no one cared for the theatre and the notices were kept very short. I joined the staff of the *Telegraph* in 1863. It is Mr. Levy who really ought to be thanked for the exhaustive manner in which the drama is now treated by the press. He introduced the idea into the *Telegraph*, and the other dailies were compelled to follow. Then came the Bancrofts who raised the prices, mounted their plays sumptuously and with taste. The theatre became fashionable and was taken up by Society, and now it flourishes."

DEARTH OF GOOD PLAYS.

"As a critic of twenty-five years, standing, with a great knowledge of the managerial aspect of the theatre perhaps you could tell me why good plays are so difficult to get. One often hears that the cruel manager never opens the manuscripts which are submitted to him. Can this be true?"

"Good plays are so difficult to get because they are so difficult to write. They require a very strange combination of talent and experience. I don't think managers are fools, and managers would be fools if they refused to exercise the ordinary tests for the discovery of good mines. The amateur who has written a play is the vainest and most egotistical of mortals. He is the worry of my life. I could fill a volume with anecdotes of these coxcombs who grovel to get 'a notice' and then insinuate offensive when the truth is told. They are mere apprentices, and they howl because they are not master masons."

WOO'D, WON—AND CHANGED HIS MIND.

AT the Birmingham Assizes on the 2nd ult. Mr. Justice Charles and a common jury were engaged in a trial of an action brought by Miss Amy Elizabeth Follis to recover £500 damages for breach of promise of marriage from Richard Henry Wilson, a jewellers's traveller, living at Clerkenwell. The main facts which were not disputed were these:—

In 1886 the plaintiff took a situation as bookkeeper in a wholesale jewellery establishment where the defendant was engaged as traveller. An acquaintance sprang up between the parties, which soon reopened into a warm attachment. In January last year the defendent disclosed his passion for the plaintiff. He introduced her to his mother as his intended wife, and took her about among his friends as his *fiancee*. In March, 1887, defendant, in view of his marriage with Miss Follis, set about bettering his position, and took a situation as traveller for a wholesale firm in London. About that time plaintiff had a misgiving that their engagement was not regarded with much favour by the Wilson family, and soon after defendant's departure she wrote offering to release him from his promise rather than to be the cause of any dissension among his family. He, however, refused to be released from his engagement, and during his absence from Birmingham he wrote over sixty letters to the plaintiff, all of them exhibiting the greatest affection for her. In one he said: "How I miss our evening walks together, and those embraces we used to have. But just you wait until I get over to Birmingham, and won't I make up for lost time" (laughter). Writing on June 4, shortly after a visit to Birmingham, he spoke of the pain of parting from the plaintiff, and went on to remark:—

When you come to think, it is an embarrassing fact that here we are, two ardent lovers, when 12 months ago you hated me, declared you would never marry me, but live single all my life. But that is all knocked on the head." A few days later he wrote:—"I am going to be introduced (I fancy) to-night to a young widow, and they are very dangerous people (laughter). It is my parent's birthday, and he told me I must hear her sing, as she had a very fine voice, and was a very fine young woman. Well, my own sweet pet, it is no go. There is only one young woman that I can look upon with that deep never-failing love, and her name is—what? I tell you I'll be Elizabeth Follis. But then, will this young darling reciprocate this love? I have no hesitation in saying she will, though she once called me a donkey." (laughter). In other letters the defendant described himself as doleful at not being able to see the plaintiff sooner. Once he wrote:—"I have a feeling to-night to give you one long hug, which I have never felt before. Unless it comes off soon I don't know what I shall do" (a laugh). Again, "I gave your photograph several times this morning, though it